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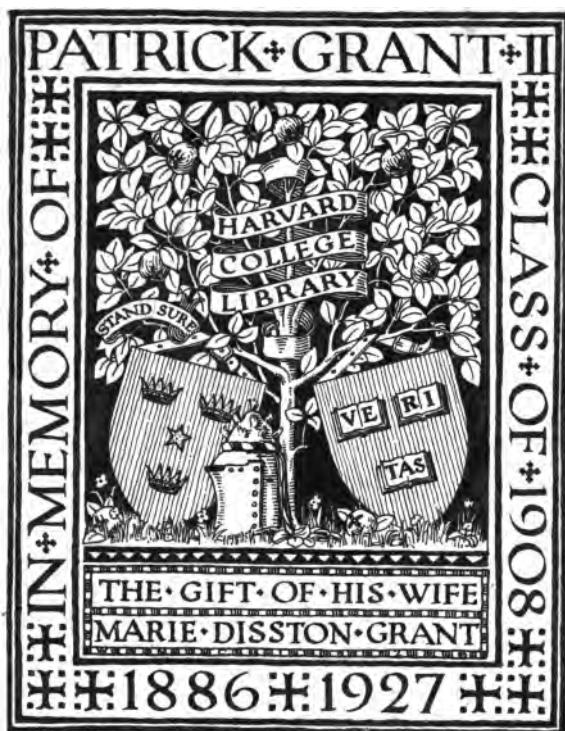
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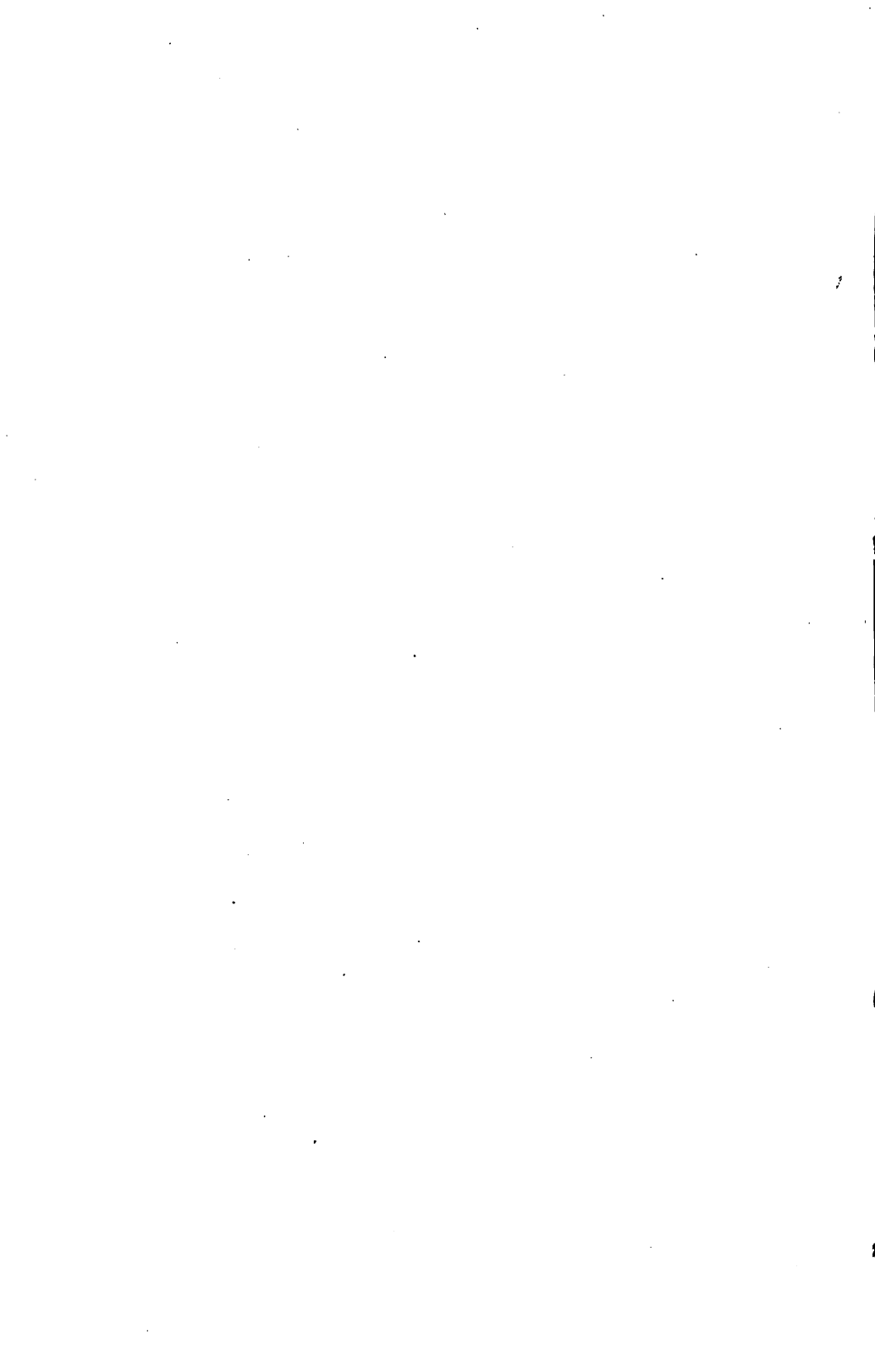
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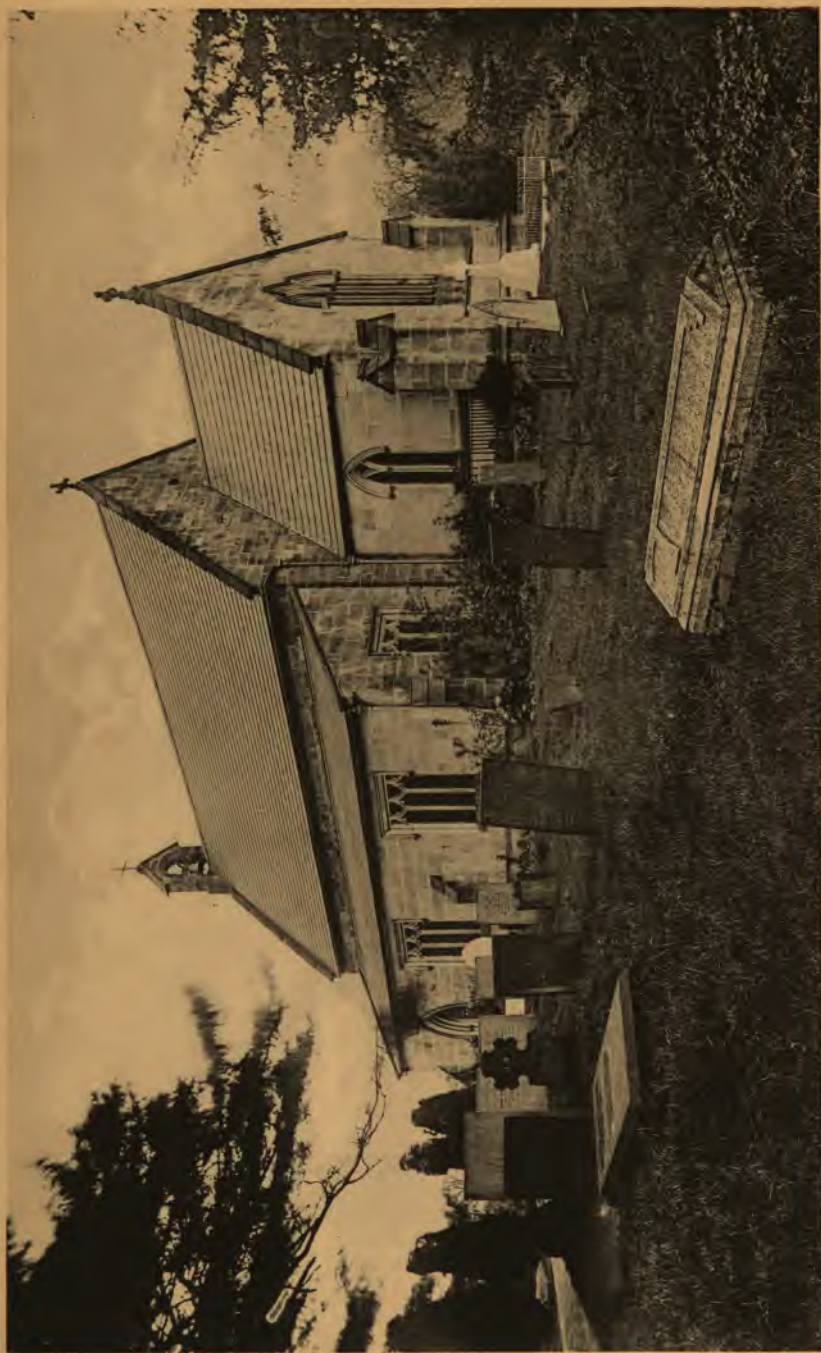
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✦ Smalley ✦





CHURCH OF S. JOHN BAPTIST, SMALLEY.

Smalley

IN THE

COUNTY OF DERBY

ITS

History & Legends

BY THE

REV. CHARLES KERRY

*Late Editor of the "Derbyshire Archaeological Journal"; Author of
"History of St. Lawrence's, Reading," etc., etc.*



"Gather up the fragments . . . that
nothing be lost"



LONDON
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TO

ARTHUR RADFORD, ESQ.

OF BRADFIELD HALL, BERKS., WHOSE EARLIEST
ASSOCIATIONS WITH HIS ANCESTRAL HOME
CAN NEVER BE EFFACED, THIS LITTLE
BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY ONE WHOM TIME WILL
SOON RESTORE TO ALL
HE HOLDS MOST
DEAR





Preface

It has been said that a "parish is a county in miniature, and that the history of one is the history of all." To endeavour the *complete* history of a parish would be a very serious undertaking. I have not attempted it, because it could not be done. Sir Walter Raleigh was a great but unfortunate man. He wrote the History of the World in his prison. My little book has been written in a sick room, chiefly from notes made years ago, when Smalley in many ways wore an old-world aspect—with its old houses, its aged people full of legends and tales of their fathers, only too pleased to relate them, a population from the ancient home stock—each man carrying on the trade of his fathers, all combining to supply almost every local need. It is very different now.

Very few of the old standards are left, and the place naturally can have but little interest to the new settlers who are mostly employed at the neighbouring coal mines.

The last thirty years have witnessed a marvellous change in Smalley. The commencement of its decline dates from the beginning of the present long agricultural depression. Fifty years ago there were no less than twenty different occupations in the village; now, there are about seven. Once it was difficult to get out of the sound of the stocking frame; now, only one or two silk looms are left. There is no inducement for an enterprising youth to remain in the place: he hastens to populous centres, where, unfortunately, too often he finds there is no employment for him.

The good condition of the roads, and the near accommodation of the railways are detrimental to the shopkeepers, for the people, more for the love of excitement and change than for economy, carry their custom from home, while the importation of so much

foreign flour has silenced the murmur of the mills.

Let us hope the time may once more arrive when our land may again produce its teeming harvests, and our villages may rejoice in peace and plenty; each man, as it were, "sitting under his own vine and under his own fig tree"; and, above all, the fear and love of God in every household; for that is the true secret of all real prosperity.

As will be seen, the account of the original church of Smalley has occupied a considerable portion of the book; some may think too much; but *it has passed away for ever*, and although the particulars given were collected nearly fifty years ago, it was not too soon, for *then* there were only three persons living who had *seen* the old structure, and only one (who had been blind for fifty years) who could give me any detailed description. It was a happy moment, and opportunely seized, and the author is more than gratified that he has been enabled to furnish so full an account of the former

village church, for the satisfaction of present and future generations.

The author desires gratefully to acknowledge his obligation to Arthur Radford, Esq., for the loan of his ancient deeds and evidences; to the Vicar, the Rev. T. B. Charlesworth, and the Rev. C. Boden, Rector of Morley, for the ready access to the church registers. The great charm of this book, however, consists in its beautiful illustrations, for which we are indebted to Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, Esq., Rev. Degge Wilmot-Sitwell, Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman, Arthur Radford, Esq., Alfred Swingler, Esq., J.P., and Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, M.P., of Breadsall Priory, as well as the Publishers, and the writer desires here to express his sincere thanks to them for their interest in this work. Nor can the Author forget many of the dear old villagers, who, in years past, supplied so much legendary and local matter, of whom his heartfelt aspiration is "*Requiem æternam dona eis Domine.*"

I am also more than indebted to the courtesy of Sir Henry H. Bemrose, but for whose generous assistance this book, considering my present infirmities, could hardly have been presented to the public.

CHARLES KERRY,
Late Rector of Upper Stondon, Beds.

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Smalley

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History and Legends



SMALLEY is a parish in Derbyshire, the centre of which lies about six miles N.E. of Derby on the Derby and Mansfield Road. It is bounded by the parishes of Morley (of which it was originally a township), Horsley, Denby, Heanor, Shipley, Mapperley, and Stanley, and includes the ancient district of Kiddesley.

It has an area of $1,717\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and at the last census (1901) contained a population of 1,062. The parish was formed into a separate Ecclesiastical District in 1880, although it was in possession of a church and a priest at the Domesday survey in 1086.

The name "Smalley" signifies a "small lea" or pasture, and the parish once formed part of a wide extent of woody pasture-land indicated by the names of the parishes and

townships adjoining, six of which (see preceding page) end in "*ley*."

In the *Manuscript Commissioners' Reports*, II. 105, mention is made of a Saxon charter preserved in Wales by which King Ethelred II., in A.D. 1009, conveyed Morley, Smalley, and Kidsley, with some other places, to "*Morkare*." If this was the famous Earl who was associated with his brother Earl Edwin in their patriotic resistance to the Conqueror, he would have been at least ninety years old when released from his prison in Normandy by Rufus on his accession in 1087, at the request of his dying father. However this may be, Smalley and Kidsley were among the possessions of Algar, Earl of Mercia, their father, in the time of Edward the Confessor,¹ and Algar was the son of Leofric and the Lady Godiva of Coventry fame.

¹ The Earls Edwin and Morkare, sons of Algar, Earl of Chester, finally took refuge, with many others, in the Isle of Ely—that last refuge of Saxon patriots. Here, in A.D. 1071, Morcar was induced under false pretences to surrender himself to William. No sooner was this done, than the Conqueror imprisoned him at Beaumont, in Normandy. His brother, Earl Edwin, hastening to his rescue, was slain in Yorkshire, with twenty knights, near the North Sea, by the Normans, who carried his head to the Conqueror, and he is even said to have been moved to tears at the pitiable end of this brave man.—*v. Thierry I.*, 260.

Domesday.

The account of Smalley in DOMESDAY is most interesting. This wonderful survey of England was completed in 1086. Made for purposes of assessment, the particulars were taken on the oaths of the principal inhabitants, and from it there was no appeal. It formed the great feudal Rent Roll of the country. Turning to the Royal Manors of Derbyshire, we find the particulars of Smalley and Kidsley under the head of *Weston*, but quite on the opposite page to the account of Weston itself, and, moreover, the introductory part of it is written in the margin opposite the last three lines of the story of Walton, with which it was not connected. What is it doing here? The solution is evident. The last three lines of the Walton account were inserted there by mistake, *for they belonged to Smalley*, and this is confirmed by a strong line drawn across the margin after the third line of the Walton details. Here, then, is the full account (*translation*):

“In *Weston* are two parts of two carucates : and in *Smalley* and ‘*Chiteslei*’ (*Kiddesley*) four bovates. (*So far in the margin.*) There is a Church and a priest and a mill of vi^s viij^d,

and a hundred and forty acres of meadow. Wood-pasture through the place seven furlongs in length and five furlongs in width. Value in the time of Edward the Confessor, £vi; but now £x."

A *bovate* or *oxgang* was about eighteen acres, or about as much as a couple of oxen might plough in a season; a *carucate* (a *Norman name*) was considered to be about twenty-five acres. This was but another name for the Saxon "oxgang" or ploughland, but these old measurements seem to have varied in different localities and under peculiar conditions.

Notes on the Domesday Account of Smalley



The Wood-pastures.

BEGINNING at Smalley Mill brook and proceeding by the "*Rose and Crown*" Inn to Heanor Gate, the highway appears to have separated the cultivated lands—for the most part on the left hand—from the Domesday wood-pastures, or commons growing timber, on the right. It is interesting to note in passing that all the present woods are within the area of the old commons: *e.g.*, Swinehill Wood, Kyte's Rough, Smalley Wood, Manchester Wood, and the old Heanor Wood. Undoubtedly they were of larger extent than at present, and might be considered almost as one. Domesday records that these wood-pastures were seven furlongs in length (they were quite that), and five furlongs in breadth. The word translated "furlongs" is "*quarentenæ*."

Those portions of the woods nearest the village would be the first to be cleared, and first tilled. The ground occupied by the present woods seems never to have been under cultivation.

Among these woody glades the various droves of pigs, sheep, and kine found pasturage. One surviving name speaks very forcibly of this early condition of the parish—"The **Swinehill**," the name of the high ground south of the "Green." From it may be obtained one of the most beautiful and enchanting views in this part of the county. It was, no doubt, the favourite resort of the Saxon swineherd when Domesday was compiled, famous for its mastage which the oaks and beeches provided. Time and the axe have levelled the old trees on Swinehill, but there still remains one in the Kerry pasture of the old Green Farm, whose early pliant boughs were tossed by the same breezes which swept over Swinehill then. For centuries the now lifeless trunk—grey, knotted, and hollow—has braved the storms; indeed, it seems to have taken a new lease of life, for the old stem is being gradually embraced by an external growth, as if to protect its parent from destruction. The feet of sheltering cattle have trodden a hollow around it, and

it stands in its isolation a relic, perchance, of a forest which was a link between the forests of Yorkshire and Arderne.

"The Rough,"

formerly "*Kite's Rough*," on the east side of Swinehill, derives its name from its uneven ground. At present the timber is comparatively young. It lies between the latter and

Smalley Wood.

This is termed "*The Wood*" in a quaint Latin entry in the Register of 1635, which records that on the 23rd of December in that year Thomas Warre was buried in the churchyard: that he became insane on the 20th of the same month, and was found dead in the wood on Saturday night.

Anno 1617 April 3. Elizabeth the daughter of Edward Allen was baptized; y^e same Edward Allen dwelling in *Smalley Wood*.—*Morley Register*.

"Manchester Wood"

is threaded by the carriage drive between Smalley and Shipley. This takes its name from the Manchester family, who resided in the parish in 1662. Thomas Manchester, apparently the head of this family, was

buried in 1671. The timber is of no great antiquity.

Heanor Wood,

existing in 1681, is now a thing of the past. The name indicates a position near Heanor Gate, evidently on the Richardson (late Housley) Farm.

"Anno 1681, April 9. Thomas Coates of HEANOR WOOD was buried" (at Smalley). His wife was taken away a few months before him:—"Feb. 2 1679 Mary Coates of Heanor found dead in this liberty buried at this chapel."

"Wood-side,"

applied to the Smalley Mill district, clearly refers to a wood between *Horsley Park* and the Smalley Mill Road. The "*Coppice-Dumble*" wood may be a relic of it.

At the "*Coke Yards*" (included in this district) were ovens for the production of charcoal, and a few years ago large cinder beds remained near the little homestead and farm formerly occupied by John Fletcher.¹

¹ Son of William Fletcher and Mary (Hodgkinson) his wife, of Pentrich Common, ancestors of the Fletchers of Ripley, Mapperley, etc., but not connected with the Fletchers of Horsley and Woodhouse Lane, who from their frequent use of "Oliver" may have been of the Old Makeney stock.

One of these coke heaps was removed at the formation of the new road between Smalley Mill and Coxbench, when a silver coin of Edward the Fourth's reign, about the size of a florin, was discovered, March 23rd, 1863. It was given to the Rev. Hervey Wilmot-Sitwell, at whose expense the road was formed.

The old woods on the slopes of the Swinehill were undoubtedly consumed by the *Smalley Iron Works* once existing near the site of the old half-timbered farmhouse at Smalley Green (the author's birthplace), erected about 1540, and removed to a more central position on the farm in 1861. A vast quantity of fine old oak came out of it, and much was again employed in the construction of the new buildings near the "Rose and Crown." Some of the gables within the garret were used in the construction of the Avenue Lodge in Woodhouse Lane. The old house had traces of barge boards fastened to the ends of the purlins at the gables, and a *crocketed pinnacle* about six feet long maintained its hold almost to the last at the west end of the kitchen. The brook below the old house contained many slags of half-molten cinders, which may be

there still; and beneath the upper part of both orchard and garden are beds of them, about two feet beneath the surface. The little croft containing the two pools near the culvert was always called "*The Woodyard*," and *there* (no doubt) the timber dragged from the surrounding hills was deposited for these early ironworks.

Tradition reports the existence within the last two centuries of twelve fine holly trees known as "*The Twelve Apostles*" on the high common land near "Morley Manor," the seat of Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman.¹

¹ For this information I am indebted to the late Mr. John Brown, the elder son of Henry Brown and his wife Sarah, sister of Samuel Potter, butcher, of Morley, the father of Mr. Joseph Potter, of Stanley Hall, and his brother Isaac, formerly of Smalley, and later of Park Hall Farm, Mapperley. The Browns lived at the little farm opposite Swinehill Lane, now tenanted by Mr. John Wright. Deep gullies in the plantation close by, indicate the tracks of the Old Derby and Mansfield road before the hills were lowered in 1833, and the culvert constructed.

The Old Church

THE most important and interesting of the Domesday items is the mention of a church at Smalley in 1086, having a priest to serve therein. This is very satisfactory, but there was a church at Smalley on the same spot *long before that*.

At the formation of Mr. Henry Richardson's grave, a little to the S.W. of the present structure, in 1862, an oblong gritstone was found nearly three feet in length, and about two feet in width, bearing on one side a very rude incised cross, with the shorter limb placed across the other, and on the other a device like a classical label with a triangular lappet at each end. It has very strong features of the period of the decline of the Roman Empire, and is certainly the earliest Christian memorial I have yet seen in this county. Soon after its discovery, the stone was greatly reduced in size to fit a stone framing, and was placed at the junction of

the new with the old burial ground. It has been recently brought into the church for its better preservation. No need to say, it is the greatest antiquarian treasure Smalley possesses. (*See plate.*)

In the year 1794, the parish suffered an irreparable loss in the demolition of its ancient church—not one stone was left upon another. But there was no one then to admire its beauties, or cherish its sacred associations, and but for the efforts of the writer about 1855, it would have passed into utter oblivion. By a happy inspiration, he visited all the oldest inhabitants to glean what he could from them, and one was found¹ whose early recollections, after a blindness of fifty years, had not been effaced by subsequent events, and whose descriptions were most consistent and satisfactory.

Three or four fragments of the ancient edifice were found in the foundation of the apse of 1794, on the erection of the new chancel in 1865. The earliest of these had formed half the head of a narrow (*Early English*) doorway, carved about 1240. The author made a sketch of it before it was

¹ Mr. Joseph Oldknow. (He died December 7th, 1858, aged 79.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

placed in the foundation of the present chancel. The outer splay was eleven inches, the *soffit* or under surface of the arch eight inches; against this the door closed; there was no rebate, but a somewhat obtuse arch above the door within.

Two more stones, which had formed heads of separate mullions, with attached and corresponding tracery, forming the top of a centre light, were discovered near the former. There was one very remarkable feature about these; the two placed together shewed a segment of a *semi-circular* arch. The top of them was chiselled quite smooth, as if for insertion beneath an arch *already existing*, shewing no connection with any *voussoirs*, which would *not* have been the case had the tracery been *coeval* with the arch. It was very customary in the fifteenth century to *insert* Gothic tracery in the wide Norman windows: the north transept and other parts of Winchester Cathedral afford numerous examples.

The early "coffin lid" (*sketched in the plate with the Norman window*) also came out of the apse of 1794. It was discovered by the author among the *débris* removed from the church, brought back, and placed by his instrumentality in the new chancel within.

where it may be seen in the south wall. It is of the eleventh century, and measures about 2 ft. 6 in. in length.

The old church consisted of tower, nave, porch, and chancel.

The *tower* was square, and not much higher than the nave. The two bells were suspended in a square wooden chamber at the top, painted white, and perforated with circular sound holes. There was no western door, and the interior of the tower was open to the church through a round-headed archway.

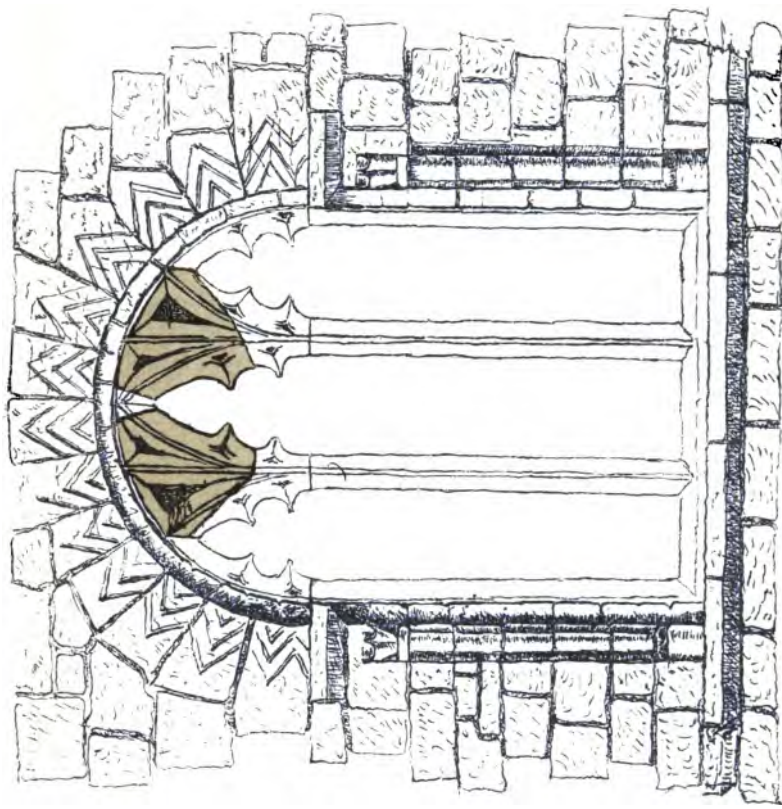
The *nave* had a carved open timbered roof (*see below*) covered with slabs of oak. It was lighted by five windows, three on the south side, one of which lay west of the porch. There was a small window between the tower and the south-west corner. The tops of all the windows were "curved," and there were pillars or shafts with capitals "close to the glass" on each side. "*Curious, but rather rough and rude carving went round the arch*"—"from shaft to shaft" (perhaps *chevron*-work, as in many Norman buildings)—a very valuable piece of evidence, and quite conclusive if there was no other.

Mr. Oldknow felt almost sure the chancel



c. Kerry del.

Early Memorial Smalley Church
XIth Century



c. Kerry del.

NORMAN WINDOW, OLD CHURCH, SMALLEY.
WITH PERPENDICULAR (1440) INSERTION
A RESUSCITATION.



window had a wooden frame. It was divided into six panels, he said, by a transome.¹

"Most of the windows, except the chancel, had stained-glass in them, much like the glass at Morley, but there was more yellow than any other colour. The little window on the gallery had a coloured border, with plain glass in the middle."

This account of the glass is admirable, and from it we may gather that it was of the "Perpendicular" style or school, and *coeval with the inserted tracery*. The application of the yellow stain came into use about 1380, and by 1450 had become the prevailing tone; the heavier tints of the Decorated period having fallen greatly into abeyance.

The porch had no outer door. It was quite open, and there were stone seats on

¹ Mr. Oldknow is no longer accessible, or the writer would consult him further about this old chancel window, for the author is strongly of opinion that the window he has restored in his drawing was once at the *east end*: and as these tracery stones were found recently *at the east end* in the foundations of the apse of 1794, he is compelled to think that the builders of the *apse* would *naturally* pick up the *nearest* stone among the *debris* of the original chancel lying round about them for their new foundation. Any *side windows* in a Norman chancel of a proportionate size would be but as mere loopholes compared with the east window (of Mr. Oldknow's implied dimensions).

each side. It was three or four yards square. The doorway inside had a round top, and the door itself was thick and heavy, and covered with big-headed nails; and the iron bands were ornamental.

(An old Public Notice of 1784 about the "*New Inclosures*," once fastened to this door, will be found in this book. It is now in the possession of Arthur Radford, Esq.)

The Font.

Mr. Oldknow's description of the original font, near which he used to sit when a boy, was very graphic and clear. Many of the old fonts in this country have survived through all the changes, additions, mutilations, and reconstructions of the original fabrics. Examples of this may be seen at Wilne, Kirk Hallam, and Somersal Herbert. At this latter place a *band of ornamental work* (perhaps like that at Smalley), supported by interlacing arches on flat shafts in low relief runs round the top. "The bowl of the Smalley font was large and circular, and was capable of containing from sixteen to twenty gallons of water. The bottom was dished," but whether there was a drain or not Mr. Oldknow did not know. Round the

top, at the outer verge, ran a "curiously ornamented band, about six or seven inches wide," but the pattern of it could not be remembered. "Towards the bottom, the bowl curved inwards." (The Norman font at Youlgrave does the same.) "At the top of the pillar on which the bowl rested, was a roundel, about one-and-a-half to two inches wide. The font was covered with a flat lid raised by a bowed handle." The pedestal of the font was forgotten.

The manner in which our afflicted friend gave his evidence was very striking and intelligent; he even came to the table, and, with his finger, traced a section of the exterior, and spoke with singular and earnest definition. His evidence may not be doubted for one moment, nor is there any necessity, for there could be no motive for any imposition, had there been the ability. His description of the font is thoroughly in accordance with the types of Norman fonts existing.

Roof.

On the destruction of the gallery in 1794 a fine oak "*tie beam*" of the Perpendicular era (c. 1450) was discovered beneath the flooring. It was moulded on both sides

with parallel roundels, and a deep corresponding cavetto on each side ran throughout its length. These hollows contained single oak leaves and bosses, from two to three feet apart, and the work was of no inferior quality. It may have been about six yards long, but was too much decayed for any further use. Fortunately, the author saw this relic on its way to Mr. Allen's woodyard, Smalley Mill. It was not arched or curved, but quite straight.

Numerous interments had taken place in the nave, as will be seen in other parts of this book, but Mr. Oldknow remembered only three memorials—two slabs with small brass plates, to the Richardsons¹ (one of 1744, both of which are preserved), and another stone bearing the name of "Madam Tatam." (The author has not met with the burial record in the Register, but this lady is probably the one referred to in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson [8th January, 1757] as "My cousin *Rebecca Tatam*

¹ A few years ago facsimiles of these two plates in brass were erected at the East end of the nave, but the recent introduction of gas has destroyed the face of these brasses, and the inscriptions are now illegible. The same remark applies in some degree to the other mural brasses in the church. (*See Monuments.*)

living with me at Smalley, in consideration of long and faithful service and friendship I bequeath to her the farm at Dalbury Lees." This trifling circumstance shews the accuracy of Mr. Oldknow's observations, for this *corroboration* of "Madam Tatam's" existence only came to hand in March, 1905.)

On the east wall, above the chancel arch were two slates on which the *Ten Commandments* were painted or engraven, and above them the "*Royal Arms*." Below, on each side the arch, were the two "*Benefaction Boards*" recording the parish charities—probably too much decayed to be suspended in the new building, or they might with great propriety have adorned its bare, whitewashed walls.

The chancel contained a plain communion table of oak, and two high-backed chairs of the same material. The altar-pace was only one step above the level of the nave.

Twice in the year the poor's bread was piled on the altar, and distributed, after service, to the needy parishioners.

Four funeral garlands of paper were suspended from the tie-beams in the nave; two near the chancel-arch, and two about the centre.

**Inventory of the Church Goods at
Smalley, Oct. 4th, Anno 6 Edwd, VJ.,
A.D. 1552.**

“Lately” (writes Thomas Fuller, the Church historian) “information was given to the King’s Council that much costly furniture which was embezzled might very seasonably and profitably be recovered; for men’s private halls were hung with altar cloths; their tables and beds covered with copes instead of carpets and coverlids. Many drank at their daily meals in chalices; and no wonder if, in proportion, it came to the share of their horses to be watered in rich coffins of marble. And as if the *first laying of hands* upon them were sufficient *title* unto them, *seizing* on them was generally the *price* they paid for them. Now, although four years were elapsed since the destruction of colleges and chantries, and much of the best church ornaments was transported beyond the seas, yet the Privy Council thought this *very gleanings in the stubble* would richly be worth the while, and that on strict inquisition they should retrieve much plate in specie, and more money for moderate fines of offenders herein. Besides, whereas parish churches had still many rich ornaments left in the custody of their wardens, they resolved to convert what was superfluous or superstitious to the King’s use. To which purpose commissions were issued out to select persons in every county.”

What Church goods were left after this first state robbery of 1548 were designed for the necessary celebration of the services after the Reformation, and the impoverished stock

which was left remained in use more or less until 1552 (the date of our Smalley Inventory), when the second clearance took place to augment the empty coffers of the young king and his hungry unscrupulous officials. It was in this very year that the second Prayer Book, which nullified the ornaments rubric of the first (*i.e.*, of 1548-9), came in force, and it would seem from the coincidence of dates and the prompt action of the covetous court, that the few ornaments that were left were "*embezzled*"¹ by the King, as if the sacrilegious agents had a mutual understanding with the revising Divines of that period. As, however, the Smalley silver had been transformed into pewter, and the old

¹ "Embezzled" — a *retaliation*; for church goods having been once offered and dedicated to God, neither belong to the King nor the Commonwealth. "The powers that be are ordained of God," but they are only guardians *to preserve the things of God for their hallowed purposes*, and not to appropriate them for their own or other uses. They may not "rob God." The churchwardens of St. Lawrence's, Reading, foreseeing the fate of their church goods, having no less than 604 oz. of silver-plate belonging to the church, forestalled the State plunderers, and rather than that their consecrated treasures should fall into their hands, and perhaps be profaned at some Belshazzar's feast, sold them to a London goldsmith for £93 3s. 3d. for paving and repairing the streets, and discharging the debts of the church incurred by Reformation alterations. The sales took place in 1538, 1544, and 1547.—*Kerry's Hist. of St. Lawrence's*, p. 117.

vestments had become rags, the relics of the ancient goods were hardly worth carrying away. The first ornaments rubric was re-instated by Elizabeth, again abolished, and finally restored in 1662. It is now not only consonant with early ecclesiastical custom, but part of the common and statute law of England, being the *last* legal enactment.

In the year 1561, the property which belonged to the

Smalley Chantry

was granted to Sir George Howard. It consisted of one acre of land called "*Baggot Ryddyng*," which had been left to the church for sustaining a lamp. It is described as being bounded on the west by a footpath, and on the east by a spring called "*Sandy-well*." (This was an old spring now drained, a few hundred yards south of Stainsby House and a little north of the footway between Bailly Croft and Woodhouse Lane.) Besides this were two cottages, as well as three crofts called "*Ferneley*," "*Horsleys*," and "*Rogreve*," then let for 5s. per annum. The property was given for the maintenance of a priest at Smalley. It is very probable that this Smalley Chantry was founded by John Stathum at the time he founded his Chantry

at Morley (making also similar provision at Breadsall Priory), because the elaborate nave roof at Smalley, the Perpendicular tracery in the earlier Norman windows, and the painted glass, "much like that at Morley," are all evidences of the bounty of some influential benefactor *during his time.* (*Addit. MSS., 6675, Brit. Mus.*)

Inventory of 1552.

Smalley, Oct: 4. Thomas Sutton, Curett.

ij lytyll bells.

j vestment of grene sylke, & ij of whytte
tuke with albes & 'parrells therto
belingying.

j Cowpe of whytte fusteon.

ij . . . Alter clothys.

iiij towells.

j corporas cloth with the case.

ij crosses of brasse.

j hand bell.

j sacring bell.

ij cruetts of pewter.

j syrples.

Churchwardens' Accounts.

The early church accounts have long been lost. The late Mr. W. T. Barber had the custody of those which remain, commencing

about 1770. The following are a few of the more interesting details:—

“ 1776, Glazing *Loft*-window. 4^d.”

“ 1777, July 12. Paid for bellropes 2^s 3^d.”

“ 1790, Paid Christopher Shaw for a *pair* of Bellropes 4^s.”

[The two old bells were probably recast by “Thomas Mears of London” into the present one in 1797.]

“ Paid Isaac Rowbottom to paint the Figure Board—10^s 0^d.”

“ 1778 Paid for the Sun Dial 1^s 2^d.”

[This was attached to a wooden post in the church yard opposite the porch.]

“ 1781 Paid for washing the surplice & scowering the pewter 3^s 6^d.”

[On the presentation by the late Mrs. Mary Buttle Radford of the Sheffield silvered vessels, the pewter ones were presented to John Riley, the clerk, and after his death Hannah, his widow, gave the quasi flagon to the author. The chalice was a two-handled cup, and the flagon was a common pewter quart measure. This has been given to the Rev. T. B. Charlesworth. John Riley died December, 1865; and his widow, November, 1869.]

“ 1784 May 1. Paid for 3 yards of serge at 1^s 4^d for the communion table 4^s 0^d.”

[In extenuation, it should be remembered that the bread for the poor was occasionally piled on the Holy Table!]

“ 1785 Oct. 10. Paid to the ringers 2^s 6^d.”

“ 1785 Feb. 18. For boarding chapel roof. 3^s 0^d.”

“ 1787 Ringers to drink. 2^s 6^d.”

“ „ Nov: 25 Paid for fencing & paving before the porch 2^s 4^d.”

“ 1789 Mending & painting the weather cock. 1^s 7^d.”

[Mr. Samuel Brown, “*Whitawer*,” of Smalley, whose harness shop was nearly opposite Baily Croft gate, told

the author in 1850, that, when a youth, standing on the Baily Croft footpath, he levelled his gun at this old weather cock, and put a bullet through the tail. It was certainly a wonderful shot, but it must have happened immediately before the tower was removed. He died unmarried 3rd May, 1869, aged 88 years.]

"1791 Samuel Rogers mending a bell, 8^d."

[Samuel was the village "*whitesmith*" and blacksmith. In 1800 he became parish clerk. He died in 1841.]

It is related that after a wedding at the Hall, Sam made his appearance, hoping Mr. Radford would "please to remember the ringers," laying great stress on the last letter. "Ringers," said the squire, "why, who are they?" "Why, sir," said Sammy, "there's me, and old Sammy Rogers, and th' parish clerk, and th' pinder."

Sam and old Joel the tailor were neighbours and great friends. The latter was mine host of the "Dog and Duck," and a very fair performer on the violin, but without much musical memory. Sam, however, could pick up a tune directly, and Joel was never so pleased as when the blacksmith could accompany him anywhere to score some new music, which Joel would practise under Sam's guidance at home. Printed music was expensive in those days, and money scarce, and in this way local talent flourished, in spite of disadvantages.¹

Joel was an excellent tailor, and Mrs. Theophila Radford used to say that "he could mend a torn coat so

¹ The author has in mind another native of Smalley, who, without a single lesson, and in spite of every obstacle, acquired remarkable proficiency in sculpture, as well as in oil painting both of landscapes and portraits; indeed, some of his paintings possess very considerable merit; yet there was none to lend a helping hand, or give him the least encouragement. He was of a very modest and retiring disposition, and found more relief in the quiet cultivation of his talents than in the popular recreations of his time.

well that nobody could find the place afterwards." Joel married his second wife at the age of seventy, though not without a precedent:—

"1714, April 14. Thomas Woodward of Smalley and Mary Turner of the same parish were married, *the said Thomas aged eighty-four.*"—(*Morley Register.*)

Sequel—"1714, Dec^r 15, Thomas Woodward buried" (*the year of his nuptials.*)—(*Smalley Register.*)

"1715, Oct^r 26 Kirkman Bayley of Breadsall and Mary Woodward of Smalley married."—(*Morley Register.*)

"1794 Jan. 23. At a vestry meeting held this day it was agreed to advance upon the parish account the sum of 50£ towards the rebuilding Smalley Chapel. It is also further agreed that every landholder who keeps a team, will do a day's teamwork towards carrying materials for that purpose.

"At the same time it was agreed that the Parish of Smalley give to John Radford a piece of land lying at *Naggle Gate*—about half an acre, & a few perches—also the sum of 11£ 7^s 0, being money recovered from a Bond of Joseph Bradbury's in exchange for two houses situate near the School yard in the village of Smalley one now inhabited by Catharine Ligate.

"Signed John Radford (*Esq.*).
 John Weston (*Old Bell Inn*).
 Job Turton (*Smalley Green Farm*).
 Will. Housley } (*Kidsley*).
 Will. Carrington }
 John Else (*Heanor Gate Farm*).
 Jno. Carrington.
 Thos. Martin ('*The Closes*').
 Sam^l Barber (*Holly Mount*).
 Rich^d Kerry (*White House Farm.*)"

The Modern Church

THE building, as it appeared in 1850, was erected in 1794, and was constructed exactly on the site of the ancient church, though the old floor was at least eighteen inches below the present level. It had a semi-circular apsidal chancel removed for the present one in 1865. On the south side were three ugly gaping windows, and on the north side two; all glazed with square panes. They were round topped, and, if they had any character at all, might be supposed to be Doric. The only entrance was at the west end, and above the door just below the ceiling level, was a circular window with glazing radiating from a "bull's-eye" in the centre.

A small porch with a handsome Norman doorway was erected at the west end by Miss Eliza Wilmot-Sitwell about 1850, which still remains, but is disused save for a quasi belfry.

Of the internal arrangements little can be said. The pulpit, entered from the reading pew, was at the north-east corner of the nave. It had a well-made sounding-board, with a well-designed radiating star of marquetry work beneath. Below the reading desk was the clerk's place, followed by the square Stainsby pew and the christening seat, not quite so large. Here, close to the aisle, was the font, carved in 1784 by James Brown, elder brother of Samuel the saddler. It has recently been removed to the mission chapel on Smalley Common,¹ a new font having been presented in 1856 by Mr. Anthony Kerry in memory of his only daughter. In this enclosure was a small fireplace with the iron register safe inserted on the west side of it, to keep the books dry, but located unmindful of the danger. Oddly enough the same safe occupies an analogous position in the present vestry. (A new safe has just been provided).

On the south side, beginning at the east end, came the Radford pew, the site of which is now occupied by the choir stalls,

¹ Recently established there by the Rev. T. B. Charlesworth, the present vicar. A good effort greatly needed, and so far very successful.

and next, westward, a large seat assigned to the Mundys of Shipley, in consideration of their estate in the parish. The rest of the pews were high, narrow, uncomfortable pens, the backs of the seats rigidly perpendicular, and the doors of the selfish exclusive type, some even furnished with *locks!* Across the west end stretched the inevitable gallery, occupied by the boys' Sunday school (the girls being accommodated on a long row of benches down the middle of the stone-floored aisle). The men servants from Stainsby, and the old instrumental choir with "*all kinds of music,*" conducted by Mr. Samuel Ottewell, occupied the front seats. In the centre panel of the gallery front, a contrivance of three wooden rollers with ten facets, each with their numerals, enabled the clerk to ascertain the Tate and Brady Psalms determined by the choir. The Rev. Henry Moore was the first to introduce modern hymns.

The gallery stairs were honeycombed on each side by old Jonathan Beniston's spiked crutches, and although Jonathan could not read, he considered himself a valuable addition to the choir, contributing a sort of drone bass accompaniment to the melodies,

after the style of a bagpipe "chanter." At his funeral, and by his desire, his favourite hymn was sung round his coffin placed on a table at the door, but by some oversight he was carried to his last resting-place head foremost (*teste John Riley*). Poor Jonathan received his last "pay" from the Colliers' Charity March 25th, 1820.

His good old partner Martha was famous for her preparation and sale of "*Cow-heels* and *Tripe*," a dainty dish much in demand in those trying times by the poor. She died in October, 1785.

Two large pews under the gallery were usually occupied by the cottagers; that on the north by the farmers' men servants, and that on the south by the women; a few red cloaks occasionally relieving the monotony.

In 1844, two square transepts in the Norman style were added to the nave, and were a great addition to the plain Doric chapel; but in 1862 both of these were removed, and the present aisles substituted by the liberality of the late Mrs. Radford, who also in 1865 added the present chancel. She was a liberal supporter of every good work in the parish, and the improved condition of the village church remains an

unmistakeable witness of her zeal for the sanctuary. I may add that the organ was mainly her gift, and was erected at a cost of about £200.

A stone pulpit from Rolleston, lately presented to the Rev. T. B. Charlesworth, has been erected in the place of the old one.

Memorials

The monuments in the church are neither numerous nor imposing.

[There is no memorial to Smalley's greatest benefactors—John and Samuel Richardson, Esquires, founders of the Boys' School, the latter also the donor of the Colliers' Charity. The school is receiving an annual bonus of £198 15s. 8d., and the latter of £68 13s. 4d.; altogether a yearly sum of £267 9s., the gift of these good men. Surely the village is not unmindful nor ungrateful. John Richardson, a bachelor, the elder of the two benefactors, was buried May 22nd, 1720, and Samuel was interred January 1st, 1719 (modern date). Both of them lie near the chancel step, about the end of the Radford vault. Smalley must not forget these good old churchmen.]¹

¹ Three fine portraits of Mr. Samuel Richardson are in the possession of Arthur Radford, Esq., of Bradfield Hall, Berks., and another is at Carnfield Hall, Alfreton, the seat of Vaughan Radford, Esq., another descendant of the Benefactor, all painted, no doubt, for the four eventual co-heiresses.

A brass plate behind the pulpit commemorates the pastorate of thirteen years of the Rev. Will. Bradshaw. (*See Curates.*)

In the south-east corner of the nave are nine memorials to the Richardson-Radford family.

- 1.—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, died February 18th, and buried February 21st, 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ (*brass*). (*Son of Samuel, the School Founder.*)
- 2.—ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, his daughter died February 27th, 1744 (*brass*). (Both nearly obliterated. The original plates were formerly on the floor, a little east of the centre of the nave).
- 3.—ELIZABETH, relict of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, died 1763 (*marble*).
- 4.—{ JOHN RADFORD, senior (*marble*).
- 5.—{ THEOPHILA RADFORD, his wife (*marble*).
- 6.—{ JOHN RADFORD, junior, died March 29th, 1866, aged 68 years (*brass*).
- 7.—{ MARY BUTTLE RADFORD, his widow, died August 1st, 1882 (*brass*).
- 8.—JOHN RADFORD, their eldest son, *ob.* 24th January, 1855 (*brass*).
- 9.—CHARLES RADFORD, WILLIAM and ROSE, three children (*brass*).

In the south aisle (*mural*)—

JOHN HUIISH, Esq., sometime tenant of
Smalley Hall (*brass, illegible*).

A mural tablet of black marble commemorates

ANTHONY WOODWARD, late of Heanor, *ob.*
September 22nd, 1818, aged 88.

ELIZABETH, his wife, died January 16th,
1803, aged 77.

A memorial window with figures of

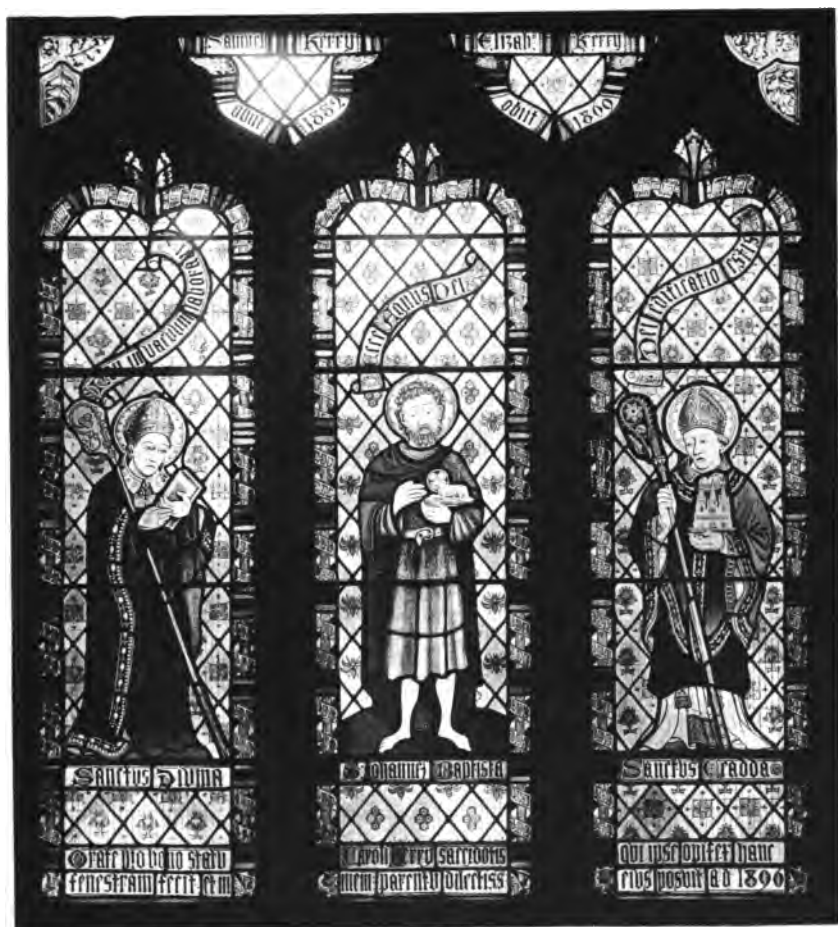
S. Diuma, a Scot ; first Bishop of Repton,
and the first to bring the Gospel to
Saxon Derbyshire.

S. John Baptist, to whom the church is
dedicated (a favourite *Norman* invocation) ;

S. Chad, the *first Bishop of Lichfield*, and
the fourth Bishop of the Midlands
after Diuma. This window was
designed and wholly executed by
the author (when Rector of Upper
Stondon, Beds.), in memory of
his beloved parents,

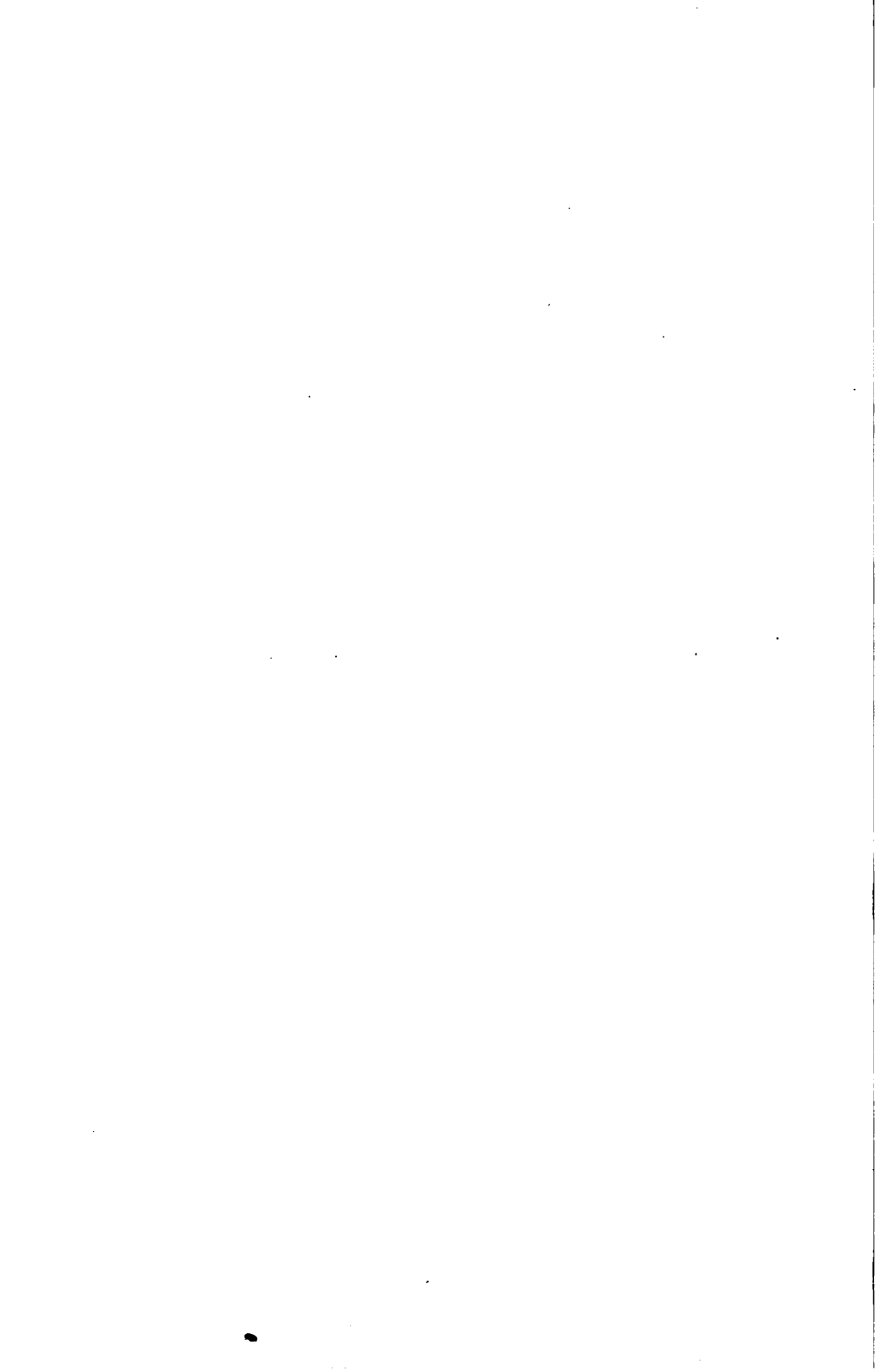
SAMUEL and ELIZABETH KERRY.

The former died December 21st,
1882, aged 82, and the latter,
March 19th, 1869, aged 77.



PAINTED WINDOW, SMALLEY CHURCH.

Designed and executed by the Author.



The font was presented by the late Mr. Anthony Kerry, in memory of his only daughter, SARAH KERRY, who died January 30th, 1856.

The author regrets to say that since the introduction of gas for lighting the church, the sulphureous fumes have nearly obliterated all the *brass* memorials. A great loss. This is by no means the only instance fallen under the writer's observation of the destructive agency of gas on church memorials. A compound of equal tin and copper would be a good metal substitute under the circumstances, but a periodical cleaning with a suitable detergent, would, in this case, be the *simplest* remedy; and the thought of John and Samuel Richardson's kindness should *keep them bright* as long as the Endowed School and the Colliers' Charity exist in Smalley.

The Church Registers

As Smalley was formerly a chapelry in Morley Parish, its position was subordinate, and its relation seems almost to be reflected in the condition of the Registers; they are not in such good preservation as the Morley Books, nor yet always of parchment. A transcript of the fourth was made many years ago, but this is on poor paper, and is now much worn. The whole of them, both of Morley and Smalley, have been recently transcribed by the author, and these copies on strong hand-made paper are now in the possession of Sir H. H. Bemrose. It is better that the transcripts should be kept *apart* from the originals, for their better preservation, so that in case of accident to the one, the other set may reasonably escape.

The following is a list of them:—

No. 1. A.D. 1623 to 1641.

No. 2. A.D. 1655 to 1696.

No. 3. 1696 to 1749.

No. 4. 1749 to 1786.

No. 5. 1786 to 1812.

No. 6. 1777 to 1812—Marriages only.

The following extracts from the oldest register are the more interesting as having particular reference to the ancient church:—

" 1627 Robbertt James Buried in Smaley Chancell on Wednesday beeing the 26th of September 1627."

" 1628 Thomas Elliott of Kydsley, in y^e Bodye of y^e Chappell att Smaley, in y^e parish of Morley, Buried, Friday, being the xii November, 1628."—*Morley Register*.

" 1632 Jane Hasserd dau: of James Hasserd of Kidsley Parke Buried in Smaley Chappell yard, the eight of Julye by Ed: Aston curate Denbiæ."

" 1632 Thomas Smeeton theld^o of Kidsley Buried in the Ile *betwixt the Chansell and the Arche*¹ of the Chappell of Smaley on the 11th of December."
"ibs."

[The only instance the author has found of the sacred monogram so appended in any register.]

" 1618 March 17. Thomas Dumer, clerk, a worthy conscionable preacher being curate at Smalley was buried by me (*William Bennett Rector*) in the Chapell there."—*Morley Registers*.

" 1689 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Shotwell a 'Jenymaide' was buried on Wednesday Nov^r. 20."
—*Smalley Register*.

[The term "*Jenymaid*" clearly implies a hired spinster—(compare "*spinning-Jenny*"). She was

¹ Tower arch.

obviously employed at a pinch by busy housewives to augment their stock of yarn for the local weaver.]

It will be seen that there is a serious gap in the Smalley Registers from 1640 to 1655, owing, without doubt, to the persecution of the Church during the Commonwealth, when parish Registrars were appointed by Act of Parliament. These gentlemen, instead of baptisms, mostly recorded *births*, but as no births appear in either the Smalley or Morley books, they could not have been in the custody of such officials. The good Jacinth Sacheverell, the patron, and lord of the manor, resided some of that troublesome period at the old hall close by the church at Morley. He was naturally a *guardian of sacred things* from his strongly religious character. During his time the Morley Registers were faithfully kept by Will. Bennett, Rector, until his death in 1647. After this, only five entries appear until 1654, when John Harpur, brother-in-law of the late Jacinth, was appointed Rector.¹

¹ The Registers of Baptisms and Burials from 1812 to the present are in separate books, according to the miserably deficient form prescribed by Act of Parliament. From this latter date the registers have been

An inspection of the current Parish Registers ought to be made at every archidiaconal visitation, and due attention paid to the *caligraphy* as well as the regularity of the entries. They cannot be written too plainly. Every clergyman should remember that the Church Registers will form the only permanent record of his own ministry, and that he is writing not for a day, or a year, but for all time, and that in the case of the poor his memorandum will probably constitute the only memorial in this world of a life perhaps as nobly spent, and as serviceable in its station (1 Cor. xii. 14, etc.), as the lives of those who from their exalted position receive more of the world's attention. There is another registration going on elsewhere, indelible, infallible—the registration in the Lamb's Book of Life. May we be found recorded in that!

most scrupulously kept, save during the incumbency of the Rev. W. Bradshaw, who grievously neglected his duty in this respect; both the Baptismal and Burial entries being omitted by him *for several years!* Most of the "*Burials*" have been recovered from the certificates, which have been happily preserved and since duly entered, but the *eight years* of unrecorded baptisms are hopelessly blank! The registers at the present time are faultlessly kept and most carefully preserved.

**Memoranda made by the Rev^d Robert
Wilmot, Rector of Morley & Smalley,
in the Church Registers.**

"1779—In the last year, the Small Pox went almost throughout the parish. In Morley 30 persons had it, but only two died. In Smalley 43 persons had it. Twelve died that were buried there, and great numbers of the children of Baptists who had never been Baptized, were taken to Hallam¹ to be buried. In Morley, they were kept clean, which I suppose was the reason that so few died. In Smalley the case was different; a proof that cleanliness is the best preventative in this distemper.

"ROBERT WILMOT, Rector."

Instituted Dec: 21, and Inducted Dec: 23 . 1777.

"1781. Jan: 3. Christopher Smith (of the Hayes Farm) buried aged 45. Caught a fever by sleeping in a damp bed. He died universally lamented, leaving a widow with 7 children."

"1781. Nov: 14. Simon Wilmot Esq (buried) aged 30. He was the 4th son of the Rev^d Dr Richard Wilmot (late) Rector of this parish. In the service of his King & country in America he was wounded, and taken prisoner by the Rebels, and such was their cruelty to him, that they suffered him to languish with his wounds undressed in a common prison for several days. This laid the foundation of the fatal disease: a consumption of the lungs, which brought him to his grave. He possessed a liberal mind, was generous, brave, & merciful. R. W., Rector."

¹ There was a field used for interments by dissenters before 1780 at Kirk Hallam. There is nothing now to indicate the graves, and the field was wholly under cultivation many years ago.

"1783. During the year last past the ague was very general everywhere—supposed to be owing to the badness of every kind of corn got in the year 1782, as the crop of potatoes, which when corn is dear (as it was this year,) are much used as a substitute for bread. From the cheapness and plenty of some years before, the poor lived well; and now, a scarcity and dearness with a bad quality, *obliged them to reduce too much for health.*"¹

"1785. This year was remarkable for the drought which was general through Europe from the beginning of the year till September. Hay was purchased at 9.£.10^s per ton. The latter end of the year was remarkably fine.

In the *parish* of Morley nothing remarkable happened but

The Enclosure of the Commons."²

R. W.

"1791. The Bishop of the Diocese held a Visitation on the 6th & 7th of July and confirmed in the Town & neighbourhood of Derby about 1,500 persons.

On the 8th of July he went to Little Eaton, and consecrated the chapel there, which was built by private subscription under the indefatigable zeal & conduct of Mr. Francis Radford who was himself the most considerable subscriber thereto."

R. W., *Rector.*

¹ A charming euphemism for the ugly word "starve."

² The most remarkable and eventful affair that ever happened in Smalley, though hidden under Morley. The country groaned under these Acts for many a year afterwards—it was an ill-fated period, especially for the poor.

" 1792. The highways in this parish are nearly all put in good repair. When I came to be Rector in the year 1777, the by-roads were almost all of them impassable in the winter for carts or waggons: now, there is not in the whole township more than 200 yards of road that a shaise cannot pass on at any time of the year.

"The present state of Europe engages the attention of every man. A very short time will in all probability witness a material change in the Newfangled French Constitution of Government. Notwithstanding the Anarchy prevailing in that Country, there are many persons in this Kingdom desirous of creating the same confusion here, by attempting to subvert the present Government & convert it into a Republic. In no part of the kingdom have they more disaffected persons than in the Town and neighbourhood of Derby, from whence they have actually sent two persons to the National Convention of France to invite the French over to this country to create the same anarchy here which is there triumphant."

" 1793. Nov: The History of Europe is now truly important. The National Convention of France has caused the King and Queen of France to be beheaded with circumstances of horrid cruelty never before known to be practised in any civilized country, and it is expected that their unfortunate children will meet as hapless a fate. By the exertions of the disaffected, this part of the kingdom is brought into a state bordering on rebellion, but the prudent measures taken by men of better minds, will, it is to be hoped put a stop

to the growing spirit of Republicanism, or rather Disorder.

"In my own parish I know but one man (whose name is Alsop,) that has ever shewn the least wish to overturn the present system of Government. That man has endeavoured to instil into the minds of those with whom he is connected principles of the most diabolical tendency such as a total insubordination of all ranks and orders of men, and ideas of the justice of a perfect equality of property. Hitherto, his influence has had little effect, and I trust it will shortly be properly understood by those he would mislead.

"Mr. Radford of Smalley has this year made an exchange of land lying near Radbourne with Mr. Pole for an estate in this township.

R. Wilmot, Rector."

"1795. The chief parochial event has been the Rebuilding of the Chapel at Smalley by subscription."

"Last winter—1794-5 was the severest ever known by any living person.

Rob. Wilmot, R."

Classification of Inhabitants, 1798

IN 1798 a census of Smalley was taken by the Rector. He writes (*inter alia*):—

“The Inhabitants occupying 102 separate houses, are 567 persons under the following descriptions, viz.:

Seven Widows and one Spinster.

One Gentleman's family	-	-	11	persons in household.
Nineteen Farmers	-	-	123	„ „
Twenty-five Labourers	-	-	108	„ „
Twelve Framework knitters	-	97	„	„
Seven Coal miners	-	-	27	„ „
Seven Widows and one Spinster	21	„	„	
Three Cordwainers	-	-	18	„ „
Three Victuallers	-	-	17	„ „
Two Brickmakers	-	-	13	„ „
Two Coal Higglers	-	-	11	„ „
Two Millers	-	-	15	„ „
Two Blacksmiths ¹	-	-	17	„ „
Two Needlemakers ²	-	-	9	„ „
Two Wheelwrights	-	-	15	persons in family.
Two Tailors	-	-	21	„ „

¹ One at Kidsley.

² The two needlemakers—*i.e.*, for the *stocking frame*—were William King, son of blind Robert King, of Morley Smithy, and the father of William King, of Heanor Gate,

Two Paupers	-	-	-	9	persons in family.
One Potter ¹	-	-	-	3	" "
One Rope-maker	-	-	-	5	" "
One Bricklayer	-	-	-	4	" "
One Grocer	-	-	-	4	" "
One Weaver	-	-	-	5	" "
One Baker	-	-	-	7	" "
One Butcher	-	-	-	5	" "
Total	-	-	-	<u>567</u>	

The Rector adds:—

"Though no schoolmaster is mentioned, there is one² a Bachelor at the Free School, and one of the widows likewise teaches school."³

a persevering and ingenious framesmith; the other needle-maker was Jonathan Beniston. Concerning the publication of Jonathan's banns with Hannah Shaw, 28th Dec., 1789, the rector writes: "The Banns were forbidden by Katherine Liggate. I believe from the best information I can obtain—at the instigation of some of the inhabitants of Smalley: but she, not shewing any just cause against the marriage, it took place in this church by virtue of the said banns." The Liggates were more or less imbecile, and it seems very probable that this "Kitty" was chosen to carry out some practical joke devised by her neighbours, unless she herself hoped to have become the bride.

¹ Jacob Ball, Smalley Mill, maker of coarse red earthenware. Jacob's wife supplied the power to the potter's wheel. The speed was regulated by her good man with the two words, "Turn" and "Softly," pronounced "*Ton*" and "*Saw-fly*," enunciating each with a varying speed, rapidly or slowly, just as he wished the wheel to revolve.

² Joseph Woollin. Appointed Master, 1791.

³ Ann, relict of John Woollands, the mother of Job and Samuel, and daughter of John and Mary Kerry.

Curates of Smalley

A LIST of the Rectors of Morley with Smalley is given in Dr. Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," but very seldom do we find any published list of Curates, owing, no doubt, to the defective forms of the earlier registers, which do not require the *signatures* of the officiating clergy. In that most selfish period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Curate, unless possessed of private means, was the personification of poverty; and often, whilst performing the lion's share of the duty, was compelled to take a very subordinate position and stipend. At that time, too, the emoluments of Vicars were usually so small that some of them gladly made their way over miles of filthy roads, *between hurried services*, to eke out their miserable pittance! Sad times for the shepherds and sad for the sheep.

With no lack of ability, most of them had but little time for study, or the composition of sermons, the struggle for life absorbing their chiefest energies.

The Rev. Thomas Ward, Vicar of Horsley, and once Curate of Smalley, has left behind him some interesting memoranda. The writer has before him one of his funeral sermons, originally written in 1719, and last used by him at Horsley in 1762. On the covers are memoranda of its use. It was delivered in Horsley Church twenty-one times between 1719 and 1755, and several times at Turnditch, Belper, Heage, Smalley, Duffield, and Gimpingham, besides: at Smalley three times—November 3rd, 1751; July 7th, 1754; September 25th, 1757—all the more interesting because preached in the old Smalley Church 151 years ago, since which five generations have passed away. Mr. Ward was a neat, methodical man, and a diligent Curate of souls. No doubt he thought no more harm in a repetition of his excellent sermon than the threefold yearly recurrence of a chapter of the New Testament or the weekly recital of the Church's services; and he was quite right. There is too much craving nowadays for novelty and excitement,

and too little devotion withal. In the single case of a change of text from 2 Cor. v. 6, 7, 8, to Acts i. 25, he only played the old accompaniment to a new melody, accomplishing this admirable task at Horsley, December 7th, 1729. As his discourse was on the "Intermediate state of souls after death and before the General Judgment," one text was as appropriate as the other.

From 1739 to 1745 he performed the occasional offices of baptisms, churchings, marriages, and burials, 664 times, besides the ordinary services. As baptisms were mostly private, he trudged to far off places, charging according to distance, but never more than 1s. 6d., and occasionally reducing his fee to meet the humble circumstances of the parents. Consider the period, and respect Mr. Ward.

Thomas Sutton, "curett" 1552. (*Old Inventory*.)

Nicholas Dubolley curate 1603. (Elizabethan Clergy List.)

"**Thomas Dumer**, cler'. a worthy conscionable preacher, being curate at Smalley was buried by me (*Will. Bennett*) in the chapel there Mar: 17, 1618." (*Morley Register*.)

John Bagsbaw in 1669. Buried at Smalley May 2, 1674.

William Bayley curate 1675.

Thomas Ward, curate of Smalley 1755-1758.

He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained "Priest" by William Bp. of Ely in the chapel of Ely Palace, London, Sunday 27 May, 1716. (T. W.'s MSS.)

John Bakewell of Derby.

"In the year 1763, & 1764, the Rev^d John Bakewell of Derby was curate, and as he was a very negligent man, and became afterwards insane, it is much to be feared that there were several omissions of entries in this (Morley) Register."

(Rector's note.)

William Kirkley, curate, 1765-7.

Thomas Beard, 1765-7.

J^s Bingham, 1767-9.

John Ward, curate, 1769-1776.

(Vicar of Mickleover 1778.)

Joseph Jackson, 1783-1800: from Risley.

Joseph Bradshaw - - - - - 1800.

Henry Peach - - - - - 1800 to 1803.

John Cade - - - - - 1804 to 1806.

William Wilmot Sitwell, 1806—Rector, 1807.

H. Wolstenholme - - - - - 1812.

Joseph Wright - - - - - 1813.

Hervey Wilmot Sitwell - - - - - 1818.

Edward Luard - - - - - 1821.

Samuel Fox - - - - - 1829.

(Rector in 1844.)

Samuel Sheddon - - - - - 1845.

(Vicar of Alfreton 1847.)

Henry Moore - - - - - 1847.

(Afterwards Vicar of Horsley, and subsequently chaplain of Derby Gaol until his death.)

Alexander Stewart, M.A.	-	-	-	-	1849.
(Rector of Liverpool 1870 (son of John Stewart, who was Mayor of Liverpool in 1856), Hon. Canon of St. Peter's (the cathedral), where he maintained the daily cathedral services mainly at his own expense, until his resignation in 1904.)					
Frederick Thorpe	-	-	-	-	1851.
Grammar Thompson	-	-	-	-	1852.
(Died Vicar of Horsley.)					
Augustus Smith	-	-	-	-	1854.
J. R. Luxmoore	-	-	-	-	1857.
(Vicar of Ashford-in-the-Water.)					
J. W. Bury	-	-	-	-	1860.
Thom. Doughty	-	-	-	-	1860.
John Caldow	-	-	-	-	1863.
R. S. Chalmers	-	-	-	-	1866.
Arthur Dalim	-	-	-	-	1867.
Edward Collett	-	-	-	-	1870.
Henry Middleton	-	-	-	-	1871.
(Vicar of Codnor.)					
M. D. Middleton	-	-	-	-	1873.
Arthur G. Waldy	-	-	-	-	1875.
William Bradshaw , first vicar.					
E. M. Robinson , Vicar	-	-	-	-	1891.
T. B. Charlesworth , Vicar	-	-	-	-	1898.

Charities



Dame Godith's Dole.

DAME GODITH'S DOLE, erroneously termed "Dame Goodale's Dole" on the old Benefaction Board in Morley Church, is a most interesting gift. It was instituted by John and Cecily Stathum who

"Ordeyned iii^s. & iiij^d yerely to be done in almes among pore folk of this p^rish in the day of the obit of Dame Godyth sometyme lady of this towne."—*Brass in Morley Church.*

Dame Godith (*Goditha, or Goda*) was the last of the De Morley family, and sole heiress of the estates. She became the wife of Ralph Stathum, whose grandson, John Stathum, above mentioned, with his wife Cecily (Cornwall), instituted the charity in

yearly remembrance of his grandmother Godith, who died on the 16th May, 1418. On this day the yearly remembrance of her death, called the "Year's Mind," was celebrated in Morley Church, when this benefaction was distributed in loaves of bread to the poor of the whole parish who came to the Requiem Mass then sung for the repose of her soul. On a brass plate over the piscina on the south side of the altar at Morley Church, certain prayers, etc., are directed to be said by the priest for the benefit of Godith among others, and these, no doubt, were all recited at the yearly "Mind," if not more frequently in the regular offices. It is too interesting to be omitted, and it requires but little effort to picture to ourselves, as the 16th of May came round, the poor old folk of Smalley (beads in hand or fastened to their girdles) wending their way to Morley to join their neighbours in poverty at the long-looked-for Requiem. (See account of Smalley *Chauntry*.)

The old English inscription on a brass plate above the piscina near the altar in Morley Church is so quaint that it will be better to have it as it is, and then in modern dress.

"ffor tho sowles of Rafe, Godyth, Thomas, Elizabeth, Cecill, and John, & of theyr Successores & for all cristen sowles, depfundis &c : pater noster &c : Ave maria : et ne nos : rege et'nam &c : dne exaudi oracoem : w^t yis orisō Inclina dne &c : John Stathv ordeynd yis to be said & more writen in other divers bokis."

For the souls of Rafe, Godyth, Thomas, Elizabeth, Cecill, and John, and of their successors, and for all Christian souls (*departed, say*) "Out of the depths," etc. (Psalm cxxx.). "Our Father," etc. "Hail Mary," etc. "Lead us not into temptation," etc. "Rest eternal grant," etc. "O Lord, hear our prayer," etc., with this orison—"Incline, O Lord," etc. John Stathum ordained this to be said, and more, written in other divers books.

One of these "divers bokis" is still in existence. The writer is extremely sorry he is unable to find where the original is preserved, but thinks it is in one of the great public libraries. It is a MS. on vellum of one of the service books of the Church.

This charity now produces 20s. per annum. It arises from an estate in Morley granted to Mr. Wilmot-Sitwell at the enclosure in 1784, subject to this payment. Ten shillings yearly is given to each of the incumbents

of Morley and Smalley in respect of the charity, and is distributed at Christmas by them among the deserving poor.

The present Wilmot-Sitwells are direct lineal descendants of the aforesaid Godith.

Sacheverell Almshouses.

On an old Benefaction Board, formerly suspended on the north side of the nave of Morley Church, but now at the west end of the south aisle, is the following account of this Charity:—

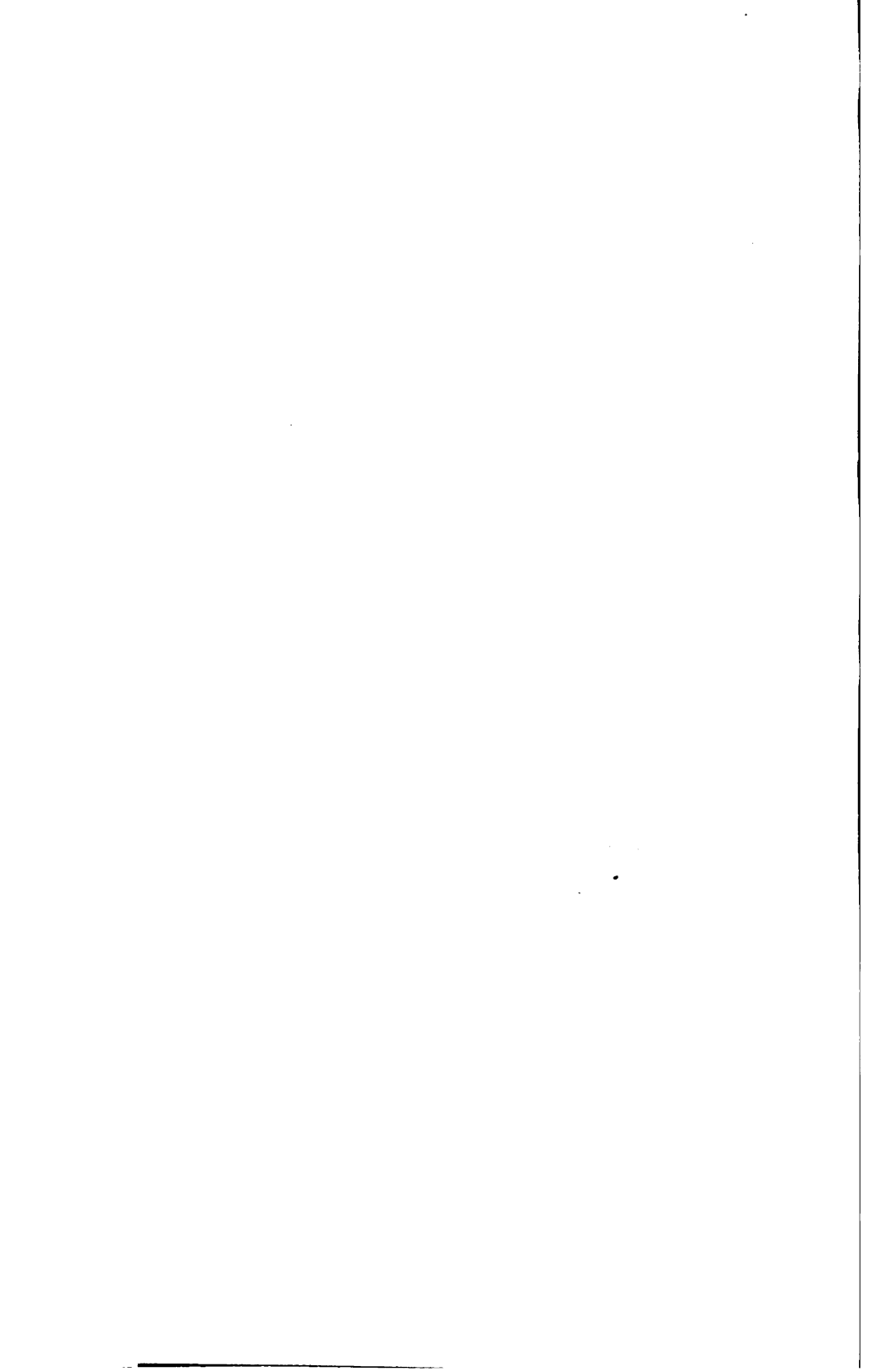
“Six hospital houses given by Jacinth Sacheverell, Esq., and 5£ a year to each house, to be paid quarterly, half to Morley and half to Smalley issuing out of land lying at Raunson, in the county of Leicester, and 5£ a year issuing out of the same land, half to the poor of Morley and half to the poor of Smalley, now in the occupation of Leonard Fosbrook, Esq., to be paid by 12s. 6d. per quarter to each.”

The almshouses consist of six dwellings under one roof, each containing two rooms, and there are small gardens in front. Three of the almshouses are appropriated to the township of Morley, and three to Smalley.¹

¹ The illustration kindly presented to this work by Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, Esq., M.P., shews the three (nearest) houses assigned to Smalley.



JACINTH SACHEVERELL'S ALMSHOUSES, MORLEY MOOR.
Erected 1656.



Three almsmen are appointed from each township. The persons usually selected are such as are of an advanced age, and have supported themselves without parish assistance.

The isolated position, and the very scanty endowment (about 2s. per week) contribute to render this charity a questionable benefit even by the poor themselves. It is only a last resource for those who prefer freedom to a home in the Union. One of the late inmates, a Smalley man, told the writer himself that, "Had it not been for the generosity of Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, M.P., of Breadsall Priory, he must have been starved to death." The poor fellow is now where the sorrows and cares of poverty cannot affect him. He died on his removal to the poor-house at Belper.

In this old charity, had the gift been made in terms expressing some exact proportion to the total rental of the estate, the value of the endowment would have been the same for all time, and every advance or depreciation in rental would have been shared by the charity with the owner of the property on which the rent charge is made. Thirty pounds at the present

time by no means represent the value of thirty pounds at the time of J. Sacheverell's gift, and *morally* (though perhaps not legally) the owner of Rawnsdon is very deeply indebted to the almshouse fund. The national hatred of Romish Recusants in the time of the Commonwealth was so intense that they were hardly permitted to consider anything they possessed as their own. No wonder that the records of this charity are missing; but a great wonder it is that it should have escaped complete confiscation. Let us hope that a brighter day is in store for this home for deserving poor. The houses are in a most healthy situation, but there is no repairing fund.

The name of Jacinth Sacheverell is associated with troubles, bereavements and persecution for his Recusancy; but his trials in this life ended 22nd January, 1656. His wife, Elizabeth, died 12th of March following. The beautiful tomb bearing their recumbent effigies may be seen in the north aisle of Morley Church, and their bodies rest beneath. A small opening into the vault occurred on some disturbance of the pavement in 1850, sufficient for the introduction of a suspended light, when numerous leaden



TOMB OF JACINTH SACHEVERELL.
Founder of the Almshouses for Morley and Smalley.

coffins came to view, "pile upon pile." They were not disturbed, but the hole carefully closed, and all left as before. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

According to the Latin monumental inscription,¹ Jacinth Sacheverell died holding the orthodox Roman Faith in charity, worshipping Christ devoutly, placing his hope in Christ's sacrifice, and not in the sign of it: meriting nothing save the gratitude of the poor; not even a monument; for he was his own memorial. Thus concluding "But thou who passest by, reading these things, depart: hear the fame of his charity resounding: admire: imitate: and remember death."

Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman, of "Morley Manor," in Smalley, possesses a portrait of Jacinth dated 1638, bearing the following plaintive inscription:—

"QUÆ MIHI NASCENTI LUXERUNT SYDERA?"

"QUÆ TAM NOXIA PARS CÆLI EST, UT ME NIL"

"TALE MERENTEM LÆSERIT, ET PRIMIS UNFORTUNARIT
AB ANNIS?"

Which may be rendered—

¹ Erected under the auspices of Rev. John Harpur, the first rector after the Usurpation and brother-in-law to Jacinth.

What stars upon my birth did shine?

What baneful part of heaven?

That I—so undeserving—pine:

From childhood to misfortune given.

We are indebted to Mrs. S. Bateman's generosity for the portrait of Jacinth.

The Boys' Endowed School.

Smalley may be proud of her old school, and its beneficent Founders. According to an inscription formerly over the entrance above a well-appointed weatherstone resting on two good corbels, the school was founded in 1721:—

“John and Samuel”

“Richardson Brothers”

“of this Towne Gent.”

“Founders of this”

“Charity Schole for”

“one Master and twelve”

“Poor Scholars. Erected”

“Anno Domini, 1721.”

It was originally endowed with 64 acres 3 roods and 15 perches of land in Horsley Woodhouse township, which in 1816 produced £88 per annum. (*Charity Com. Reports.*)

The coal under the estate, with most of the land, except two fields containing 12½



JACINTH SACHEVERELL, ESQ.

Founder of the Morley and Smalley Almshouses.

From a painting in the possession of Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman.

acres, producing £25 per annum, has been sold within the last few years with considerable advantage to the school funds, the proceeds being then invested in the 3 per cent. Consols.

The following particulars are from a return made to the County Council in 1904:—

“Richardson’s School and Charity, now under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1880—further amended in 1896.

“Trustees:—The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

“Local Governors:—R. H. Robinson, of Heanor (County Council Representative); S. Towson, of Heanor (Heanor District Council); J. Horsley (Horsley Woodhouse Parish Council); Sam. Turton, Chas. Jos. Cresswell (Smalley Parish Council).

“Co-optative Governors:—Rev. T. B. Charlesworth, Vicar of Smalley; Rev. G. N. Gresley, Vicar of Horsley Woodhouse; W. Hobson; G. Spencer (Mapperley Colliery).

“Land.—8 acres let to G. Oates at £16 per annum; 4 acres 2 ro. let to — Booth at £9.

“Consols, £6,951 12s. 6d. (money from sale of coal); Dividends, £173 13s. 8d.; Gross Income, £198 15s. 8d.

“Expenditure.—10 Technical Scholarships, £50 (at Heanor Technical School); 24 Scholarships of £1 13s. 4d., £40; Elementary Education, £96 os. 8d.”

The old *regime* under which it had worked was changed in 1848, chiefly through the influence of the Rev. Henry Moore, M.A.,

when the school was first brought under Government inspection, and assistant teachers appointed.

Joseph Woollin was the last of the old schoolmasters, probably appointed because of his incapacity for any other occupation, having one arm paralyzed. He died at Horsley Woodhouse, and was succeeded by Mr. Fred Rowbottom, whose eventual promotion to a mastership at his training college kept him in London. He subsequently received Holy Orders, and died Rector of a Church in Edinburgh.

The next permanent appointment was Mr. John Allport in 1848. He held the school until his death in 1878. Those who knew him intimately can only speak of his real worth. He was an excellent master, very helpful to the Church, and a good man. He was followed by the late Mr. Samuel Dix, a worthy man, highly respected and much beloved. He died 23rd October, 1902, and is succeeded by his eldest son.

The old school building and the master's residence adjoining have been converted into class-rooms, and lie at the back of the new schoolroom. The massive oak furniture of 1721 remained until 1848. It consisted of

four pews or stalls, open at each end but closed in front, and placed by the walls round the room. Thick sloping slabs of oak, scored with initials,¹ formed the desks for the books and slates of the scholars. The master's desk, on substantial standards, with a large oak armchair to match, stood in the south-east corner.

A handsome and commodious residence for the master was erected a few years ago on the site of the old "Poor's Cottage" at a cost of about £500.

The Colliers' Gift— Richardson's Charity.

Samuel Richardson, by his Will, bearing date 12th October, 1711, and proved at Lichfield, 1719, gave to his executors—his brother John Richardson, and his daughters, viz., (a) Mary, wife of John Wilson, of Heanor; (b) Martha, wife of John Hieron, of Little Eaton; (c) Catherine (afterwards wife of Robert Fletcher, of Denby); and (d) Elizabeth Richardson—£400 in trust

¹ Near the S.E. corner, where the author sat when a boy, were his grandfather's initials, surrounded by a border, carved about 1770.

to dispose of the same in purchasing lands, tenements, etc., of as great a yearly value as could be got for the same, which he directed should be settled in such manner as that all the rents and profits should yearly for ever be paid and equally divided on the feasts of Christmas, Lady Day, St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas, by equal portions amongst ten such poor persons, colliers, disabled or infirm by accidents, old age, or otherwise, and inhabitants for the time being in Smalley, or in Horsley Woodhouse, Heanor, or Mapperley, as his executors or the survivors or survivor of them during their lives, and after the decease of the survivor, as his *right heirs* should from time to time for ever appoint. And he directed that no such poor colliers inhabiting in the three last-mentioned places should be sharers of the said profits when, or so long as, there should be the number of ten such poor colliers inhabiting in Smalley, and that no more such colliers of the said three places should be appointed sharers of the said profits than only so many as to supply any deficiency of the said number that could not be supplied out of the inhabitants of Smalley; and that

if there should not be the number of ten such poor colliers inhabitants in any of the said four before-mentioned places, then the said number of ten colliers should be made up out of other poor persons inhabiting only in Smalley as his executors and the survivor, and after the death of the survivor, his right heirs should from time to time appoint.

In 1732 an estate in Horsley Woodhouse, comprising a messuage with farm, tenement, and six closes, called Burnhurst, and the tithes of the said premises was conveyed to the trustees. It comprised twenty-eight acres of land, which in 1816 produced a rental of £40 per annum.

The whole of this land was also sold some time ago, and the proceeds invested in the 3 per cent. Consols amounting to—

			£	s.	d.
Consols	...	...	2,810	13	10
Dividends	...	...	70	15	4
Net Income	...	...	68	13	4

EXPENDITURE.—Fifteen payments of £4 10s. each. (Until April, 1904, and the drop in Consols, they were £5 each).

LOCAL TRUSTEES:—E. Miller Mundy, Esq., Arthur Radford, Esq., Mr. Anthony Kerry,

Mr. Wm. Richardson, Mr. S. Towson, Mr. J. Horsley. The four last popularly elected.

James' Charity.

Edward James gave 10s. per annum for the poor of Morley, and 10s. for the poor of Smalley.

The yearly sum of 20s. is now paid in respect of this charity out of a farm on Ockbrook Moor, the property of W. D. N. Drury-Lowe, Esq., of Locko Park.

The family of James was connected with Smalley and Morley: "1627, 26 Sep., Robert James was buried in the Chancell" (*Smalley C. R.*). He must have been a person of some distinction. In 1640, July 22nd, the Morley Register records the burial of Richard James, "An old ancient Husbandman," *i.e.*, a farmer and householder. In 1679 and 1681 Richard and Joseph (sons of *Edward* and Catharine) were respectively interred at Morley, and lastly "Mr. Edward James (the benefactor) was buried (March 29th, 1711)" in the north aisle of Morley Church, near the north door, where his original gravestone lies beneath the tile flooring, the spot being marked by a small brass plate.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne's Charity.

This benevolent Rector of Staveley, Derbyshire, who died July, 1821, bequeathed the large sum of £16,167 13s. 4d. for the provision of flannel, or coarse Yorkshire woollen cloth, for the poor of one hundred parishes in this county, no place to receive more than £5 10s. (it now amounts to £5 19s. 2d.), which sum is yearly paid by Messrs. Beauverie & Lefevre, Bankers, of London, to the incumbents of the hundred parishes to be distributed by them or their curates (according to the will of Mr. Gisborne) in each of the parishes named, and Smalley is one of them. There is an interesting account, with a portrait, of this benevolent man in the fourteenth volume of the *Derbyshire Archæological Journal*, contributed by the Rev. Canon Charles Molyneux, one of his successors in the Rectory of Staveley.

Poor's Cottage.

In 1636, Elizabeth Cooper, widow, was interred at Smalley on the 25th of August. This record is followed by: "*There belongeth to the chappell* by her decease,

that *poor in decay cottage* and garden." (*Ch. Reg.*)

Was this "*Poor in decay cottage*" belonging to *the chapel* identical with the house for the use of the poor formerly on the north side of the boys' schoolyard, purchased and taken down by the late John Radford, Esq., about 1846? *It must have been, for there is no tradition of any other.* It had been converted into two dwellings by separating the upper room from the lower, and building an outside approach to the chamber. Mary Liggate and Jane Heward, or Haywood, were the last occupants. It appears to have been originally built on an old enclosure on the waste.

Its dilapidated condition seems to have been chronic, for there was no repairing fund. The roof was in a sad condition in Joseph Bradbury's time; so much so, that the poor old man one stormy night was drenched in his bed. He vowed his revenge in the morning. The morrow came, and away the old fellow posted down to the shop.¹ "I want a pound o' powder, John," said the old man. "A pound o' powder,

¹ Then kept by John and Mary Brown, opposite "Baily Croft" Gate.

Josey!" said the astonished shopkeeper. "Why, whatever dost want a' that for?" Josey told him. "If ah wor thee, lad, ah wouldna ha powder, theer's nowt like shot, man, for execution; try a pound o' that." Josey consented. Arriving at his offending tenement, firm in his resolution, and standing in the doorway, latch in one hand and his "dynamite" in the other, after three good swings of the arm (duly counted) his explosive bumped on the fire. "There! blow up, and be d——d!" and away he scuttled as fast as his legs and sticks could carry him. Tradition relates that on his return his house stood exactly where it did, and his "shot," like pools of silver, lay shining on the hearthstone.

No need to say Josey was of feeble intellect. He was allowed to keep a pony to ride on his begging excursions, for it was common enough in those days for the half-starved poor to augment their pittance in the best way they could.

Mary Liggate, before mentioned, one of the last inmates of this cottage, was the daughter of poor Samuel mentioned in the following memorandum in one of the Registers of Morley:—

“The Poors’ Rates of this Township (of Smalley) having very considerably increased, it was thought advisable to have a standing Overseer, and a meeting of the Parishioners was held to appoint a man to the office distinguished for extreme parsimony and hardness of heart. The result of the appointment was—cruelty and oppression to the poor, and Samuel Liggat was absolutely starved to death. I was from home when he was buried, and did not know of his death till many months afterwards, when, although I obtained sufficient information to convince me of the fact, I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict the overseer upon it, and therefore he escaped the punishment which he deserved.

R. W. (Robt. Wilmot), Rector.”

Samuel Liggat’s only memorial consists of one short line in the parish register:—

“1785. Dec. 23. Samuel Liggat buried.”

Appended, but in another hand—

“Starved to death by the humanity of the parish officer.”

Let us trust that he has been called to an endless refection, where want and its discomforts are unknown.

Benefit Clubs

THE Simon Field Club was so named because founded by the colliers of the Simon Field workings about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The clubroom, built about 1769, stood in Smalley parish at the end of the Swinehill Lane. It was a long, low, thatched structure of one storey, with a combined brewhouse and kitchen at one end. At the dissolution of the club, about forty years ago, the buildings, about twenty-five yards in length, were sold to Jno. Radford, Esq., who pulled the principal room down, and converted the kitchen into a dwelling-house.

The old organization feasted yearly on its own vitals (so it was said) every Whittuesday, and this improvidence, combined with social changes and the establishment of a new club at the "Rose and Crown," brought about its dissolution.

This club broke up November 13th, 1866,

after an existence of ninety-one years and ten months. The total estate, amounting to £241 6s. 4d., was equally divided among the twenty-two remaining members, realizing the sum of £10 19s. for each.

"**Simon Field**" *estate* derived its name from *Simon* de Arderne, who received a grant of the Manor of Mapperley with market, fair, and free warren in 1266. It would appear that he had married the heiress of the Mapperley lordship, and that in 1276 he and his wife sold it for £200 (a large sum at that time) to Thomas de Luthe. And well he might sell it, for three years after his settlement, an attack was made on his home by Ralph de Crumwell (of the Wingfield Manor stock, and apparently lord of Hallam) assisted by his West Hallam men, who, by force and arms entered Simon's manor, threw down the gallows he had erected, carried away the pillory; in fact, the "*juridicalia*" of the Court Leet of a Barony, which Simon's was not. The report of this bold stroke is recorded in the Derbyshire Assize Rolls in the Record Office, but the result does not appear.

Simon's seat was at "*Park Hall*," so named from its ancient status. His mansion,

long since destroyed, stood within a quadrangular moat, the greater part of which is levelled in, but the *well* still remains near the centre, and still supplies water for farm purposes, though not used for domestic consumption. The lower lining of the well is composed of small ironstone laminæ very neatly and admirably constructed.

The Oddfellows' Club

of the Manchester Unity was established a little before 1832, in which year a clubroom was erected at the "Rose and Crown" for its accommodation. It is still in a healthy, flourishing condition, being conducted on sounder principles than the old club just named. It observes its feast on Tuesday in Whitsun week.

The Girls' School

THE Girls' School was erected by subscription in 1849-50, chiefly through the exertion of the Rev. Henry Moore, Curate. It stands nearly on the site of the old Justice Room, formerly a picturesque cottage shaded by two fine and stately chestnut trees. It contained two principal rooms. The one used by the magistrates was over a capacious cellar, in the midst of which was a lade-well. This upper room was approached by a flight of about five wooden steps from the house place, which was used as a waiting-room for witnesses. From this place Hulme, a sweep, one of the three murderers of Miss Goddard, of Stanley Hall, in 1843, was sent to Derby Gaol to await the Assizes. He was conveyed in a village cart secured between the then parish constables, Messrs. John Kyte and Isaac Brown.

"The Office," as it was usually termed, was formerly an inn, known as "*The Three*

Horse-shoes," tenanted by one David Wright, a celebrated astrologer of considerable repute in unfolding the destinies of youthful swains, and the whereabouts of things stolen or strayed. His drunken customers were sometimes conveyed to the Church porch close by, and left there to cool and recover their senses.

The house was afterwards occupied by Michael and Mary Burley, the latter of whom kept a dame's school, and on Sundays again sheltered the little ones before church time. In summer the elder children were frequently catechized in the church porch by the Rev. Robert Wilmot, Rector, when the more diligent ones always received an encouraging halfpenny. The Rev. Robert Wilmot, Rector, died in 1803.

The Baptist Chapel

THIS was the first meeting-house erected in Smalley. It was built in 1784, and enlarged about 1820, when it was lengthened, raised, and a gallery erected. It contains a neat white marble tablet to the memory of Jane (*Porter, of Breadsall*) wife of Thomas Woolley, Senr. She died May 13th, 1839. There are also memorials to the Cresswell family at the east end. The earliest account of this Society at Smalley probably remaining is to be found in a note under the year 1800 in one of the registers of Morley written by the Rev. Robert Wilmot, Rector. The adjunct on the south side of the building, used for a Sunday School, was rebuilt in 1904. A large tank for baptism was constructed under the singers' pew about 1874. Their rite was previously performed in the ponds or pools of the district deemed most suitable, when

usually a large concourse of undesirables was drawn from the neighbourhood.

One of their first resident ministers was Mr. John Wilders; more learned than the majority, a man who adorned his calling by an exemplary life. His sermons were short and to the point, always practical, but by no means of a political tendency. The Bible was his text-book, and not the newspaper. He died greatly respected.

Francis Mee, a native of Smalley, of the true old Puritan type, was always ready in case of need for the pulpit, and could reach his "Seventeenthly" without the least difficulty. His lengthy discourses were wearisome, and great was the relief felt by the young ones when "Frank" closed the pulpit Bible. He led a harmless and consistent life, and evidently tried to walk humbly before God.

James Porter was a most worthy and excellent Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School for many years. He was no preacher, but his addresses to the young always commanded their attention—a test of his ability. His was the force of gentleness. He left Smalley for Derby, and died there about 1870. His wife *Mary* held an *Infant*

School. She was an excellent mistress, and extremely kind to the little ones. She died May 1st, 1851, and was buried in Derby Old Cemetery.

For many years there was no systematic registration of the burials in the graveyard—a serious loss to the community. It is a pity some friend cannot enlarge this cemetery; the ground was quite full many years ago, and what it is now may be imagined. There is plenty of land adjoining on the west, and a quarter of an acre, carefully used, would last many years.

“Smalley Farm”

UNDER this somewhat ambiguous designation (used here because it was the name employed by the Abbot of Chester in his lease of it to John “Tailliour” (Taylor) in 1538) it will be convenient to describe the original lands in Smalley purchased by William Richardson in 1610, and now part of the estate of Arthur Radford, Esq., of Bradfield Hall, Berks., the lineal descendant of the purchaser.

The lands in question, comprising about eighty-four acres, lie, for the most part, nearly opposite Smalley Hall, and the old Bell Lane divides the original estate into two equal portions as nearly as possible, *the lane itself* being a part of the property. “Smalley Farm” then comprised the principal messuage (Smalley Hall) with its adjoining croft (3 acres 3 roods 25 poles); the old Bell Inn and croft; Sam Bradbury’s house,

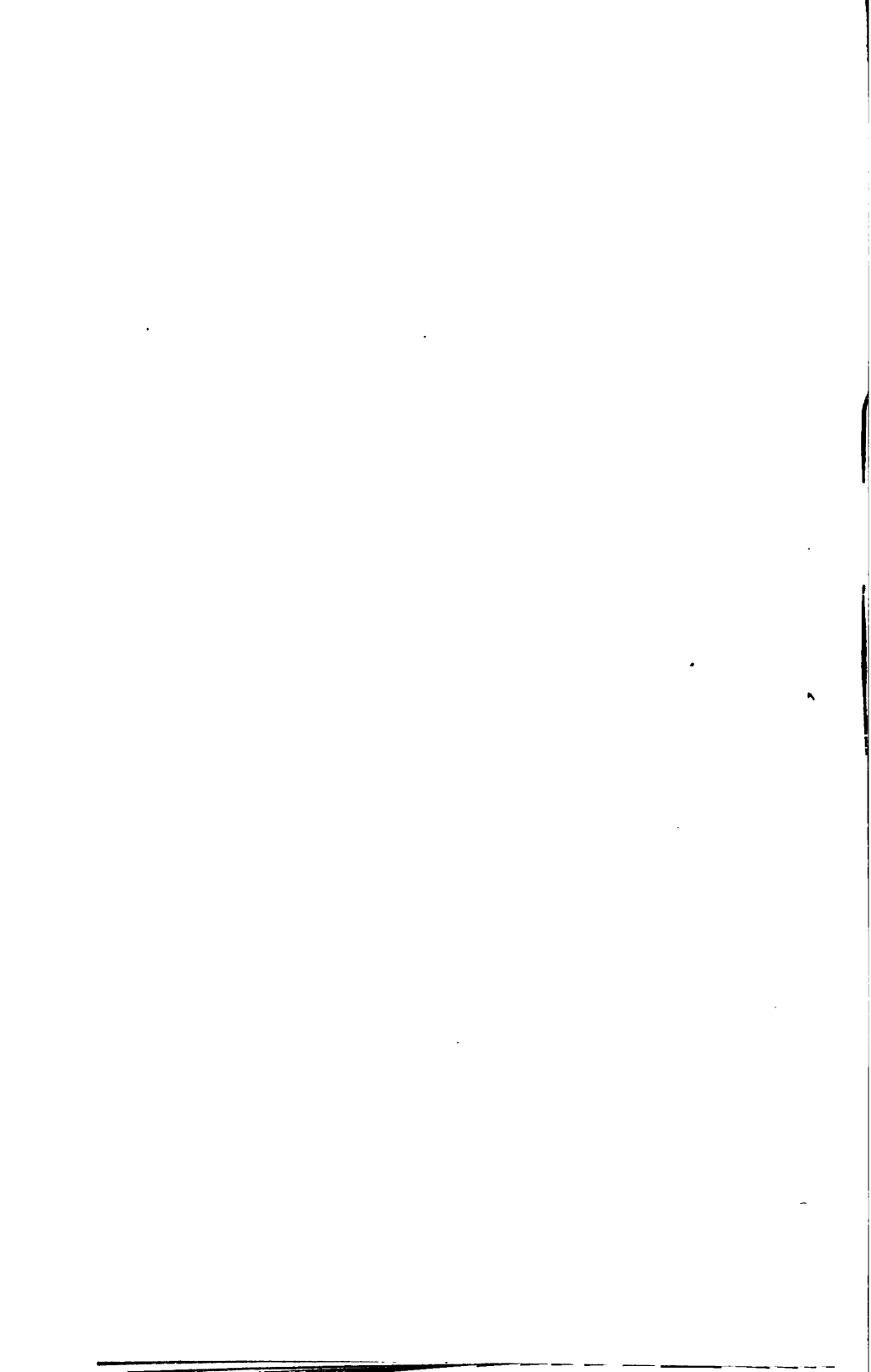
now the farmstead held by Mr. Parkin; three small contiguous fields called "The Wickets"; the "Pingle"; "*Smalley Wood*" (10 acres 3 roods 9 poles); "Wood Close"; "Calf Close"; "Nobleworth"; "Old Cotes"; "Hard Meadow"; "Broad Meadow"; "Pide Hill"; "Taylor's Nook" (probably after the Abbot's lessee, John Taylor); "North Leys"; "South Leys"; "Denby Hallows"; and "*High Gates*," the two latter fields being detached from the rest; the former lying immediately at the back of the Boys' School, and the latter probably near the Sacheverell "*High-gates*," held on lease for coal getting by Mr. Patrick Richardson in 1653. Both properties clearly lay to the north of the New Barn.

Under the account of *Kidsley*, it will be seen that Henry VIII. conveyed Smalley and Kidsley to the Pagets, and this "Smalley Farm" was comprised in the grant.

On 23rd November, 20 Elizabeth (A.D. 1578), Charles Paget, on whom the above-mentioned lands had been entailed, leased this old Abbey land called "Smalley Farm" to Christopher Johnson, Doctor of Physic, of London, for the term of five thousand

[illegible]

ABBOT OF CHESTER'S LEASE OF "SMALLEY FARM."



years at the yearly rent of a red rose, if such should be "asked for." This was, of course, tantamount to an absolute sale, but as the land was entailed on Charles Paget, this was the way he evaded the entail. Dr. Christopher Johnson, who was a distinguished writer on medical matters in his time, paid Paget £240 for his farm. The Doctor also entailed his purchase on his three sons successively, Brian, Francis, and Thomas, after leaving Jane, his wife, the estate for her life. She became the wife of Richard Spurstow, Esq., of London, and these persons, the representatives together with the executors of the will of the said Christopher Johnson, Doctor of Physic, leased the said farm to William Richardson, of Smalley, yeoman, for twenty-one years, specially *reserving to themselves* the right to "dig pittes" and get "seacole." This lease is dated 1605. In 1610 Mr. William Richardson purchased the whole freehold outright from Thomas Ashton, citizen and haberdasher of London, to whom it had been assigned in 1608 by Johnson's devisees, with all rights appertaining, for the sum of £290, and on his death bequeathed the said "Smalley Farm" to his eldest son

Patrick, leaving Copgrave Farm in Mapperley to his younger son William. And so from the said Patrick the Smalley estate has descended lineally by heirship to Mr. Radford, the present owner.

Smalley Hall

THIS newly restored mansion, the property and residence of Alfred Swingler, Esq., J.P., was purchased in April, 1902, from Arthur Radford, Esq., of Bradfield Hall, Berks., whose ancestors inherited it from the Richardsons, who appear to have erected the house soon after 1610. Here resided John and Samuel Richardson, so worthy of remembrance, the founders of the Free School and the Colliers' Charity.

The improvements recently effected have been judiciously executed. The front centre room has been converted into a quasi hall, still retaining its domestic character, and opening into an inner by an arcade, revealing the richly banistered stairs rising by picturesque turns to the uppermost storeys. Similar treatment has been extended to the old dining room, the columns in both cases adding greatly to the elegance of the apartments.

Another very pretty feature is a small ante-room leading to the new dining-room. This latter has been treated in the late Jacobean style, and is a spacious and stately refectory, singularly suggestive of an apartment in an old English home by the cozy ingle-nooks under a wide spreading mantel beam. From quaintly glazed loop-holes in the recesses on each side the chimney, pleasing glimpses may be had of the flower lawns and distant woods. A fragrant conservatory, radiant with flowers, leads to an outer pleasance. A new wing, including kitchen and servants' apartments, has been erected on the south-west. These restorations and additions reflect the highest credit on all concerned, and Smalley Hall will long hold its position as one of the most satisfactory residences in the neighbourhood.

In the year 1700, November 20th, William Sacheverell, Esq., granted and sold to John and Samuel Richardson, Esquires, 212 square yards of land on the north side of their garden (taken out of "Baily Croft") and then enclosed with a brick wall, for the enlargement and "uniformity" of the said garden.

The whole site of the Hall and the



SMALLEY HALL (EAST SIDE).

surrounding land, to the extent of 3 acres 3 roods 23 poles, was part of the "Smalley Farm," which belonged to the Abbots of the Monastery of St. Werburg, in Chester, to whom it had been given by Hugh, the first Norman Earl of that city. From evidences visible at the recent restoration and enlargement, the hall seems to have been erected by the Richardsons soon after their purchase, and probably on the site of an earlier structure.

The "New Barn," 1632

WHEN Patrick Richardson, the father of John and Samuel (the two Smalley Benefactors), was married to Mary, one of the daughters of Richard Brandreth, Esq., of Breadsall, in 1632, there was a good house at "*New Barn*," part of which was then assigned for her dower if she should survive her husband. The place was then held by Francis Tantom. She was to have the *New Parlour at the east end of it*, and the *chambers over the same*, and all those buildings belonging to it called the "*New Barne*," and the *swinecote* adjoining, the *half part of the bakehouse and kitchen*, half the *gardens*, half the fruit growing in the *orchards*, half a *croft* adjoining it, with free use and liberty of the *fold yard*, with all those closes called *Denby Hallow*, "*Highgate*" close, "*Wickett*" close, the



SEAL OF CHESTER ABBEY, MADE C. 1220.

Used by last Abbot, 1537.

"Rough" close, and *"Noblesworth."* To have and to hold the same on the death of Patrick Richardson to the full end of eighty years after the date hereof, *i.e.*, 1632.

Smalley Mill

THE watermill is mentioned in Domesday. (Windmills were not known in this country before the twelfth century. They were probably of eastern origin.) Most parishes have usually one or more mills originally established by the lords of manors for the common convenience. The tenants in feudal times were compelled to carry their corn to their lord's mill to the extent of a certain number of toll-dishes—say the 10th or 11th. The number of dishes was equal to the number of sacks, one dish of toll being taken out of each. In this way the lord could calculate pretty accurately his own stipulated dues for the grinding. The capacity of the toll dish must have been regulated by some statute, but the writer regrets he has not been able yet to discover it. This tolling by dish was a sore temptation to the miller to take more than

the proper quantity. One of Chaucer's pilgrims in *The Canterbury Tales* was a miller of whom he writes:—"Well could he stelen corne and tollen thries." So proverbial was the millers' dishonesty, that it was said, "Every *honest* miller has a tuft of hair growing in the palm of his hand."

Fuller, the Church historian, has a quaint joke against the use of the Latin service in an English church. The priest, in the Gospel for Good Friday, came to the words "*Tolle, tolle*" ("Away with Him, away with Him"), which the miller of Matlock mistook for an order to "Take, take," and so took double toll.

Our old mills at Smalley have become things of the past. The windmill on the top of Cloves Hill was removed about 1855, and the watermill is now tenantless and hastening to decay. The last successive occupants of the water-mill were Thomas Baggaly, John Holbrook, Henry Abbott, John Potter, and William Heath. The only brook of any consequence in the parish supplies the mill-pond, but the supply is not nearly so copious as it was fifty years ago, probably owing to the drainage of the approaching colliery workings.

The site of the Domesday Mill-pond is in the fields immediately above the present dam, one of which is still termed "The Damsteads," that is "the *place* of the Dam"; a name which must have been applied to the basin of the original pond as early as the thirteenth century, shewing incidentally the age of the present dam. The Saxon mill must have been on the ancient embankment now covered with trees at the tail end of the existing dam. The bed of the old Saxon pond is consolidated ground wash and mud to the depth of three feet and more. Some of it is occupied by a new plantation.

Windmills

IN the year 1800 there were two windmills in this parish. One, the survivor, stood at the top of Cloves Lane on a knoll in a little croft immediately above Coppice Dumble. It was in good preservation when taken down about 1856, and may have been built about 1700. It was a good specimen of a post mill. About the year 1815 Mr. John Roe, then tenant, brought the windmill from its breezy situation and planted it on the north side of the Mill Dam for greater convenience. Boreas, however, would not patronize the new situation; it was too sheltered, and in a short time it was replaced in its original position, involving much expense to little purpose.

The other, also a post mill (working in 1800), stood in a field on the north side of Swine Hill Lane, in "*Windmill Field*," now in the occupation of Mr. John Hardy, of Swine Hill Farm, and was erected by

Mr. Samuel Abbott. He married Lydia, daughter of George Smedley, owner of the principal grocer's establishment on the north side of the church as well as the cottages adjoining—then "Smedley's Yard." This mill was unfortunately burnt down, but what was fit to be removed was taken to Marlpool, where Mr. S. Abbott died in 1836. He was the father of the late Mr. John Abbott, sen^r, a very worthy and excellent farmer, who lived at the farmstead now held by Mr. Jos. Martin. He afterwards removed to Morley Park Farm, and finally to Ratcliff-on-Soar, where he died in 1886. His only surviving son, John, died unmarried in 1892 from the effects of a fall from his horse, and was interred with his people at Morley.

Roads

THE roads of Smalley at the beginning of the last century were almost impassable in winter for carts, owing to the great coal traffic which prevailed. So deep were the ruts at the top of the village in 1810, that the axle-trees have been seen sweeping the mud before them. To relieve the packhorses and foot passengers stone causeways were provided where most required. Such a pavement extended from Horsley Woodhouse to Ilkeston, and that part of it from the "Rose and Crown" to Woodhouse was nearly perfect as late as 1840.¹ The pack saddle business was considerable, and engaged many. Sam (Pinfold) possessed

¹ An experiment was made in Dobhole Lane by placing the causeway in the middle of the road for the relief of the *cart* horses, but the ruts were so deep the pavement gradually made its way into them, and the designed help became a dangerous impediment. Central pavements may still be seen in the parish of Morton, Derbyshire, in the midst of macadamized roads—merely relics of the old scheme.

two fine asses, "Jewell" and "Deborah," which, when "*at home*," occupied a "*lean-to*" stable opposite his cottage in Widdowson Lane. He was the father of that universal village favourite, dear old Betty Woodlands. She died July 8th, 1875, aged 91 years. Her grave is the first immediately south of the churchyard entrance by the wall side. Job, her husband, lies nearer the large yew.¹

¹The churchyard yew is a venerable and magnificent specimen, and exhibits a growth of at least six or seven centuries, its middle girth being 14 feet 6 inches. One of its largest limbs stretching westwards was detached by the great gale of about 1846, when Mr. Sam^l. Kerry had the lower chain-band affixed. Another large arm reaching northwards was riven from the trunk about 1850, when a second strong chain was fastened round a little above the former. At this time several young yews were planted round the churchyard by the Rev^d. Henry Moore. These have now assumed wide spreading bushy forms, undesirable in a small churchyard.

Another fine old yew formerly standing a little above the sixth milestone was removed to Elvaston about 1845, to grace the gardens of the Earl of Harrington.

Parish Gates

BEFORE the Enclosure of the Commons in 1784, gates were placed across the highways at the parish boundaries to prevent cattle from straying.

Naggle Gate stood between Smalley and Stanley Commons, just below the "New Inn." Without doubt it derived its name from the Naggle family, mentioned in the Smalley Church Registers from 1658 until the eighteenth century. The name also occurs in the West Hallam and Morley Church Registers.

"Padge Brackley Gate" (so called by Mr. John Brown), another of them, was planted *near the stone cottage*, quite at the top of Cloves Hill.

A little beyond, by Mr. Woodward's farmhouse (formerly tenanted by Paul Fisher¹),

¹ See "*Morley Races*."

was another "**Brackley Gate**," at the entrance of the lane leading to Horsley Castle.

The names of the other gates—" **Beanor Gate**," "**Dobhole Gate**," "**Smalley Mill Gate**," and the "**Dorley Road Gate**," define their own positions. The Dobhole Gate was standing in 1808.

The Stocks

THE village stocks, those old indispensables for calming the turbulent, sobering the drunkard, and suggesting reform, have disappeared, and with them all legend or record of their use. The "News Letters,"¹ dated London, May 26th, 1696, will furnish an example:—"Yesterday, an old woman sate in y^e Stocks in y^e city 8 hours for swearing."

In 1820 the old Smalley Stocks stood by the wall of the Boys' Schoolyard.

The stocks at Puttenham, Surrey, many years ago, stood on the south side of the Churchyard about three feet from the wall. It happened one night that "Master" Budd, returning later than his wont from the "Jolly Farmer," on reaching the stocks sat down on the upper rail. In a few minutes he

¹ In twenty vols. folio MSS., kindly lent to the author by F. A. Newdigate, Esq., M.P., Arbury Hall.

fell asleep and rolled over into the tall weeds behind him. Some of his comrades of the cup returning soon afterwards, found him snoring in his uncomfortable bed, and tried to arouse him. His only response was, "Further away, Mary, further away; ain't no room to lay."

The stocks in Horsley Woodhouse in 1840 were standing on the bank by Buxton's old house on the site of the present school, commanding a *fine view* down the street.

There is no tradition of a village or churchyard cross at Smalley, but there was one at Horsley Woodhouse in the widest part of the street still termed "The Cross," a little west of the old tanyard. In a notebook containing memoranda of private baptisms by the Rev. Thomas Ward, formerly Vicar of Horsley in 1740, he mentions "Tanton Cross," which he considered (and rightly, too) a corruption of "Anthony's Cross." St. Anthony was regarded in the olden time as the patron of pork butchers, and his effigy, accompanied by a pig with a bell attached to its collar, may frequently be seen mounted over the pork shops in France. There may have been a pig-market of some fame at

Woodhouse, and hence the name, "Tant" being a common abbreviation for "Anthony."

The base of the village cross at Horsley, consisting of a circular flight of stone steps, was perfect until 1817, when it was removed to provide its quota of material for the construction of the village school. It stood in the triangular space before the church-yard entrance.

The village cross at Morley is well known. A square block capital appears to have supplanted the original cross soon after the Restoration. This was blown down and broken a few years ago, when the Christian symbol was happily restored by the present rector.

The Village Green

SMALLEY GREEN lay at the south end of the village, and was of larger extent than many. The brook at the bottom of the hill formed its southern boundary. A direct line drawn from the hall southwards down to the two pools at the entrance to the old Green Farm will very nearly define the western border. About eight or nine cottages on this side have disappeared since 1800, viz.: two or three in the hall pasture (the first to disappear), a similar number by Widdowson Lane, and three more at least on the boundary at the back of the watering troughs a little way up the hill. Now following the brook course towards the north-east, we arrive at Kyte's Lane, leading to the "Rough" and the old stone quarry; passing up this lane northwards by the farmhouse and proceeding still northwards in a direct line, we arrive at "Woods' Yard"

(three families of this name once occupied it), and so by a curve to the Old Bell Inn. This was the Green proper; it extended no further, but there was once a wide margin of unappropriated land on each side the highway from Smalley Hall to Heanor Gate.

On the western side, beginning at the Hall, a direct line drawn from it northwards to the churchyard wall (behind the Girls' School, passing close by the front of the modern reading room) will leave out (as an encroachment) the old "Dog and Duck" with the adjoining cottage and the two gardens, bringing Mrs. Raynor's or the late Mr. John Holbrook's homestead quite to the front. From the churchyard wall, another line to the post office passing northwards by the door of the Baptists' Chapel and so on by the front of the two houses at the entrance to "Dobhole Lane," keeping still on the line to "Gate Farm," will show what encroachments have been made on this side. Returning southwards, the course of the eastern boundary is indicated by the following positions or sites: the row of houses opposite Dobhole Lane, the boys' school, Mrs. T. Kyte's (formerly Thomas Woolley's),

Holland's Well cottage, "Jockey" Booth's old house, and Mr. Cox's, formerly Cresswell's. From this point the space gradually contracted to Saddler Brown's (opposite Baily-croft Gate), near which the old highway entered the hall grounds, passed by the front windows and joined the present track again opposite the old Bell Inn.

The writer thinks it not improbable that Dobhole Lane was the *original* southern boundary of the ancient park of Kiddesley, as also the eastern bend of the road between "Gate Farm" and Pit Lane. Gate Farm clearly indicates the Park entrance from the village.

An Important Notice regarding the **Smalley Enclosures**, once affixed (by six nails) to the old Church door, ten years before the destruction of the fabric, is now in the possession of Arthur Radford, Esq.

"A LIST OF THE NEW INCROACHMENTS in Smalley in the County of Derby this 6th day of November, 1784 which will be deemed as Common (to be allotted as such) unless the occupiers can prove that they have been taken in and held peaceably for the term

of twenty years before the passing of the Inclosure Act:—

“STEPHEN HEAWOOD—Homestead and Croft.

“SAMUEL LIGGETT—Homestead.

“THOMAS HALLSWORTH — Homestead and Gardens.

“HENRY BROWN—Gardens.

“JOB TURTON’S—Watering Yard. [*The “Woodyard,” p. 10.*]

“SAMUEL KERRY upon the Common—Part of a Croft.

[The “Rose and Crown” was built by him in 1768. The disused well in the triangular Croft at the back of the sixth milestone in the village marks the site of his original home, and he is said to have dug the “*Holly Well*” close by for brewing purposes, which has long supplied the vicinity with good water. “Betty,” his wife, was an excellent woman, and her domestic and maternal virtues were never more manifest than when flitting with her treasures to her new abode. In spite of the miry and uneven road (it was not levelled then), she made her way with her best china tea-service on her head and her little son in her apron. All honour to Betty! Her only daughter (another Betty), of the “Three Horse Shoes,” Morley Smithy, is described as a “short, round-about woman, with her hair ‘done up’ in a roll, and a mob cap on the top.” She died in 1831, aged 79.—*By one who knew her well.*]

“HENRY KERRY upon the Common—Croft.

“THOMAS SMITH upon the Common—Croft.

“CHRISTOPHER HARRISON—Croft.

"JOSEPH MOORE—Homestead and Gardens.

"WIDOW HAND—Homestead in the Quarry Hole on the Common.

[*"Quarry Hole,"* now filled in, close by "*Morley Manor.*"]

"WILLIAM KERRY, SENR.—A piece by the Common side.

[Near the Swinehill (north side).]

"WILLIAM KERRY, JUNR.—Homestead and Garden.

[At entrance to Wood's Yard.]

"JOHN REDGATE—Garden.

"HENRY KERRY—Town. Garden (Dog and Duck).

"SAMUEL POTTS—Garden.

"THOMAS WOOLLEY—Homestead and Croft.

[Opposite "*Kyte's Lane.*"]

"BENJAMIN and WIDOW BENNISON—Croft.

[Behind the watering troughs on the green.]

"WIDOW YEAVELEY—Garden.

[Joseph Yeaveley, her husband, was killed in March, 1773, by falling into a pit at Simon Field. Garden near No. 5.]

"SAMUEL BAILEY—At the top of his Croft.

"WILLIAM BROWN—Garden. Yard.

[William Brown was one of the "*Blues*," a Derbyshire Volunteer Regiment which decamped at full speed at the *rumour* of the approach of some of the Pretender's forces in 1746. He always resented greatly

any allusion to this *valorous* exploit. George Smedley married Sarah, his daughter and heiress, and so became owner of "Smedley's Yard."—See *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxii. (1900), p. 40.]

"JOSEPH BURGAIN, SENR.—Garden.

"WILLIAM ELLIOTT—Garden.

"HENRY KERRY, by the School House Yard
—Garden.

[At the front of the present Bell Inn ("Butcher Kerry").]

"JOSEPH BOOTH—Cowhouse and Garden.

[Joseph Booth and Dorothy, parents of "Jockey" (John Booth). "Jockey," born 1778, a coal higgler in 1840 to Derby. When young, he visited fairs with swing boats and "*Whirlgigs*," or "*Roundabouts*." The cowhouse, lately a cartshed, is still standing at the end of his cottage.]

"THOMAS REDGATE—Garden.

"SAMUEL SAUNDERS—Garden.

"JOHN BARNES—Homestead and Garden.

"WILLIAM HOUSELEY—Garden."

(Taken from the Church door,
November 21st, 1784.)

penes Art. Radford, Esq.

Kiddesley or Kidsley

KIDSLEY forms the north-eastern portion of the Parish or Township of Smalley. The highway from Derby to Heanor divides this district into two unequal portions, the smaller of which—the north-eastern—formed the ancient park of the Abbots of Chester. As parks were designed for the preservation of animals of the chase, main roads never passed through them, and so here the highway will be found to define its south-eastern border. The acute turn of the road at the top of the village without doubt marks its south-western boundary, and the locality of the main entrance is indicated by "*Gate*" farm, now held by Mr. David Derbyshire.

(In an old map of Smalley of 1784 no building whatever is indicated on the west

side of the highway between the Post Office and Gate Farm.¹)

Kiddesley was one of the estates granted by Ethelred II. to "Morkare," A.D. 1009.² It was held by Algar, Earl of Mercia, with Smalley, Weston, etc., in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was subsequently given, probably by Hugh, the first Norman Earl of Chester, to the Abbey of S. Werburgh in that city. It was held by the Abbot in Frank Almoigne of the aforesaid Hugh, *temp.* Hen. III. In the following reign the Abbot received a grant of Free Warren in Morley, Smalley, and Kiddesley, and would seem to have been chief lord, as appears from his grants of minerals. His tenants held their lands on terms of lease until the Dissolution of Religious Houses in 1539, when all monastic estates were seized by the King.

On the 26th October, 38 Henry VIII. (1546), the manors of Smalley and Kiddesley were granted by Letters Patent to Lord

¹ There was one house at least on the site of Brentnall's Quarry by the Post Office, occupied by Will King, needlemaker. Jonathan Beniston followed the same occupation in 1801. He lived very near the Poor's Cottage.

² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, II., p. 105.

William Paget. By Indenture 12 Nov., Anno 9 Elizab., the Rt. Honble. Henry Paget, Kt., "Lord Paget of Beaudesart," entailed the Manors of Smalley and Kiddesley upon his youngest brother Charles Paget.

It is stated that Queen Elizabeth gave the Manors of Smalley and Kidsley to Henry Sacheverell, father of Jacinth. In 1698 Robert Sacheverell owned a farm at Kiddesley, then in the tenure of "William Oldknowle," at the rent of £25 14s. per annum—undoubtedly the principal farm. As at that time the land would be let for about 5s. an acre, the rent would indicate a farm of about one hundred acres in extent. Kidsley Park Farm, about fifty years ago, was held by Mr. Daniel Smith, the well-known Quaker. He died January 3rd, 1863, aged 94, and was the last of the "Friends" who occupied this place. His daughter, relict of the late Mr. William Davis, of Kidsley, who died May 7th, 1863, became the wife of the late Mr. W. H. Barber, B.A., of Smalley. She was a most accomplished and exemplary lady. The following "Farewell to Kidsley" is from her pen. I shall offer no apology for its insertion. Its

sentiments are the overflowings of a large and sympathetic heart, enfolding every creature of God, and ever living as under the shadow of His wing:—

Farewell to Kidsley Park.

Farewell, farewell, thy pathways now by strangers' feet
are trod,
And other hands and horses strange henceforth shall
turn thy sod.
Yes, other eyes may watch the buds expanding in the
Spring,
And other children round that hearth the coming years
may bring,
But mine will be the memory of cares and pleasures there,
Intenser—that no living thing in some of them can
share,—
Commencing with the loved, and lost, in days of long
ago,
When one was present on whose head Atlantic's breezes
blow.
Long years ago he left that roof, and made a home afar—
For that is really only "home" where life's affections
are!
How many thoughts came o'er me, for old Kidsley has
"a name
And memory"—in the hearts of some not now unknown
to fame.
We dreamt not, in those happy times, that I should be
the last
Alone, to leave my native place—alone, to meet the
blast;—

I loved each nook and corner there, each leaf and blade
of grass,

Each moonlight shadow on the pond I loved: but let it
pass—

For mine is still the memory that only death can mar;
In fancy I shall see it, reflecting every star.

The graves of buried quadrupeds, affectionate and true,
Will have the olden sunshine, and the same bright
morning dew.

But the birds that sang at even when autumn leaves were
sere,

Will miss the crumbs they used to get, in winters long
and drear.

Will the poor down-trodden miss me? God help them if
they do!

Some manna in the wilderness, His goodness guide them
to!

Farewell to those who love me! I shall bear them still
in mind,

And hope to be remembered by those I left behind:

Do not forget the aged man—though another fills his
place—

Another, bearing not his name, nor coming of his race.
His creed might be peculiar; but there was much of good
Successors will not imitate, because not understood.

Two hundred years have come and past since George Fox
—first of "Friends"—

Established his religion there—which my departure ends.

Then be it so: God prosper these in basket and in store,
And make them happy in my place—my dwelling, never
more!

For I may be a wanderer—no roof nor hearthstone mine:
May light that cometh from above my resting-place define.

Gloom hovers o'er the prospect now, but He who was
my friend

In the midst of troubled waters, will see me to the end.

EVA.

Derby, June '6th, 1863.

George Fox, the founder of the Quaker Society, was twice at Kidsley. In his Journal he writes, when at Chesterfield, 1650:—

"They had me before the Mayor, and threatened to send me, with some others, to the House of Correction; and kept me in custody till it was late in the night. Then the officers, with the watchmen, put us out of the town, leaving us to shift as we could. So I bent my course towards Derby, having a friend or two with me. In our way we met with many professors; and at KIDSLEY PARK many were convinced."

Again, in 1654, he writes:—

"After this, we came into Nottinghamshire to Skegby, where we had a great meeting of divers sorts of people; and the Lord's power went over them, and all was quiet. The people were turned to the Spirit of God, by which many came to receive His power, and to sit under the teaching of Christ their Saviour. A great people the Lord hath in those parts.

"I passed towards KIDSLEY PARK, where came many Ranters; but the Lord's power checked them. From thence I went into the Peak Country," etc.

I may add that the "Ranters" mentioned here were not like the Ranters of the

present day, who are Primitive Methodists. These old Ranters taught that they were severally, God. Fox writes:—"After I had reproved them for their blasphemous expressions, I went away."

Sacheverell Tenants in Kidsley

IN 1691, as appears from "William Sacheverell's Settlement," Kidsley comprised :—

- (1) *The Old Parke*, heretofore in the tenure of Henry Smith, Gent., and late in the hands of John Smeeton, deceased, and now held by widow Smeeton.
- (2) A farm in Kidsley in tenure of Matthew Hill.
- (3) A farm late in the tenure of Robert Elliott.
- (4) A farm in the holding of Widow Linney.
- (5) A parcel called "Robin Pitts," late in the tenure of John and Samuel Richardson.

On the 4th December, 1744, there were

five separate farms with tenements and lands in Kiddlesley:—

- (1) John Martin tenant.
- (2) Thomas Holland tenant.
- (3) Christopher Oldknow tenant.
- (4) Widow Smeeton, relict of Thomas Smeeton, tenant.
- (5) Once held by Robert Elliott, but afterwards by Widow Elliott.

In 1773 three tenants appear to have held the aforesaid five farms:—

John Eley's farm, let for £4 3s. 8d.

Thomas Peak's farm, let for £4 16s.

John Platts, for the Heanor Gate Farm,
£15 13s. 2d.

Platts was succeeded by William Else, who married Mary Platts, and died in 1789. From them spring the Elses of Mapperley and West Hallam. He was brother to Robert Else, of Denby Old Hall, direct ancestor of the Elses late of Horsley Park¹ and the Turtons of Smalley.

¹ Mr. Sam. Else died from the effects of a fall down the club-room steps at the "*Coach and Horses*," at Horsley, February 7th, 1855, aged 64.

The Old Sacheverell Estate in Smalley

THIS comprised almost the whole of the township until 29th September, 1698, when Robert Sacheverell, the last of the male representatives of the Morley line, mortgaged the greater part of it to Mrs. Jane Staunton for £1,200. (She was the second daughter of Hervey Staunton, whose daughter Dorothy became the wife of Rev. Richard Wilmot, D.D., Rector of Morley.) The said Jane Staunton was married to Simon Degge, Esq., who conveyed the Smalley estates to John Gery, and he, in 1709, received the remainder of the property for £500 more from the said Robert Sacheverell. In consideration of the payment of £1,781 paid to John Plumtree, Esq., from whom the original sum of £2,045 had been borrowed, the said Mr. Plumtree conveyed the Smalley estates in 1734 to the Trustees of Robert

Sacheverell for his right heirs. These Trustees were Edward Pole, German Pole, of Radbourne, Esq., George and Anne Clifton, of Clifton, and Ann Sacheverell.

Robert Sacheverell died in London from a fall from his horse¹ in December, 1714, and was buried with his ancestors at Morley, 13th December, 1714, aged 45. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Hervey Staunton, Esq., of Staunton. She was interred at Morley 30th January, 1701, aged 26. She left issue by the said Robert—*Elizabeth*, wife of Edward, third son of Samuel Pole, Esq., of Radbourne, through whom the Radbourne family of Poles are descended; and *Ann*, wife of George Clifton, from whom came the Newtons of Bulwell and London in 1794, of whom Robert Newton, a colonel in the army, was then the surviving representative. The Batemans and Wilmot-Sitwells are descended respectively from the two sisters of the said Robert Sacheverell, viz., *Elizabeth*, wife of John Osborn, Esq., and *Joyce*, wife of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden.

In 1698 the Sacheverell estate in Smalley

¹ London "*News Letters*."

(recapitulated in the deed of 1734, from which these particulars are derived) comprised the following twenty parcels:—

- (1) A tenement and farm in the tenure of Thomas *Holland*.¹

[This family occur from 1630 to 1801.]

- (2) A farm in the tenure of Samuel *Golling*, including 2 closes called "Hibberds."

[The Gollings were at Smalley from 1657 to 1747.—*Register*.]

- (3) *Waterhouse Farm*; (4) *Manchester's Farm*. Both in the joint tenure of Saml. and John Richardson, Esqrs.

[The Waterhouses were at Smalley from 1660 to 1771; and the Manchesters are recorded from 1662 to 1671, when Thomas, the father, died.]

- (5) A cottage in the tenure of *Widdow Hibberd*.

[Widow Hibbert was probably relict of Thomas

¹ Thomas Holland and Samuel Golling were both direct ancestors of the author, whose family is first *named* in 1640 in the Smalley Register, though the settlement was a generation earlier. The Kerrys were settled at Breadsall in 1550. Katharine, the wife of Robert Kerry, of that place, died there in 1671, aged 103 years. The Smalley family, from the similarity of names, seems to have been an early offshoot. The Breadsall stock has long been extinct. "Thomas Corbutt, servant to Thomas Holland of this town of Smalley, who was accidentally killed by the falling in of a stone quarry was buried on Thursday the 19th of May 1692."—*Register*.

Hibbert, of Smalley, who died in 1678.—
*Morley Register.*¹]

- “(6) ‘*Hibberd’s Close*,’ held by Thomas Woodward.”

[This family occur from 1697 to 1740.]

- (7) Two Cottages called “*High Yates*.”

(See No. 17.)

- (8) “*Naggles Close*,” held by Thomas Woodward.

(See above.) [The Naggle family occur in the Register from 1658 to 1712.]

- (9) Tenement and farm in occupation of John Booth.

[This family occurs from 1657 to recent times.]

- (10) “*A Water Corn-mill*,” in the tenure of Edward Saunders.

[“*Of the mill*,” in 1682. He died in 1710.
His family are recorded from 1631 to 1801.]

- (11) A tenement held by Thomas Martin.

[The Martins are registered from 1662 to 1905.]

- (12) A messuage and farm let to Thomas Hervey.

[This family occur from 1659 to 1737.]

- “(13) A tenement and farm in the tenure of Henry Holland.”

(See above.) [Holland, 1630 to 1801.]

¹ The Rectors of Morley having officiated at Smalley, frequently inserted the record of their ministration in the *Morley books on their return*. One can easily imagine no ink or bad quills in Smalley vestry in those days.

- "(14) '*Bamiston's Croft*,' occupied by George Boot."

[Should be, no doubt, "*Beniston's Croft*."

This latter name occurs from 1658 to 1800. Removed to Heanor Parish. The Boots were at Smalley from 1662. George died in 1708.]

- "(15) A Parcel called '*Hease*,' in the tenure of John Spencer."

[Dr. Cox, in his *Derbyshire Annals*, records his appointment to be *gamekeeper* to Robert Sacheverell for *Smalley* and *Kidsley* in 1711. He was a "framework knitter," and died in 1728. This John, by his wife Alice, had a son Thomas, who died in 1740, and his wife Sarah died in 1769, aged 77. Their gravestone stands opposite the south door of Smalley Church.]

- "(16) '*Calladine Farm*.'"

[This family are recorded from 1661 to 1796.]

- "(17) '*High Yates Closes*,'¹ in the tenure of William Rigley."

(See No. 7.) [1655-1724.]

¹ No. 17. A dispute about the preliminaries of coal getting, or the *location* of a pit in *half an acre* of land in these High Yates Closes belonging to Jacinth Sacheverell, took place between him and Mr. Patrick Richardson in 1650. (The latter carried his suit.) These fields were quite distinct from the "High Gates Field" which was included in the estate purchased by Mr. William Richardson in 1610—forty years before—and which was part of the Abbot of Chester's land granted to the Pagets, and never assigned to the Sacheverells.—See under "*New Barn*."

"(18) A Farm in the tenure of Edward Newton, at £22 per annum."

[He was buried in 1719. The Newtons occur from 1671 to 1786.]

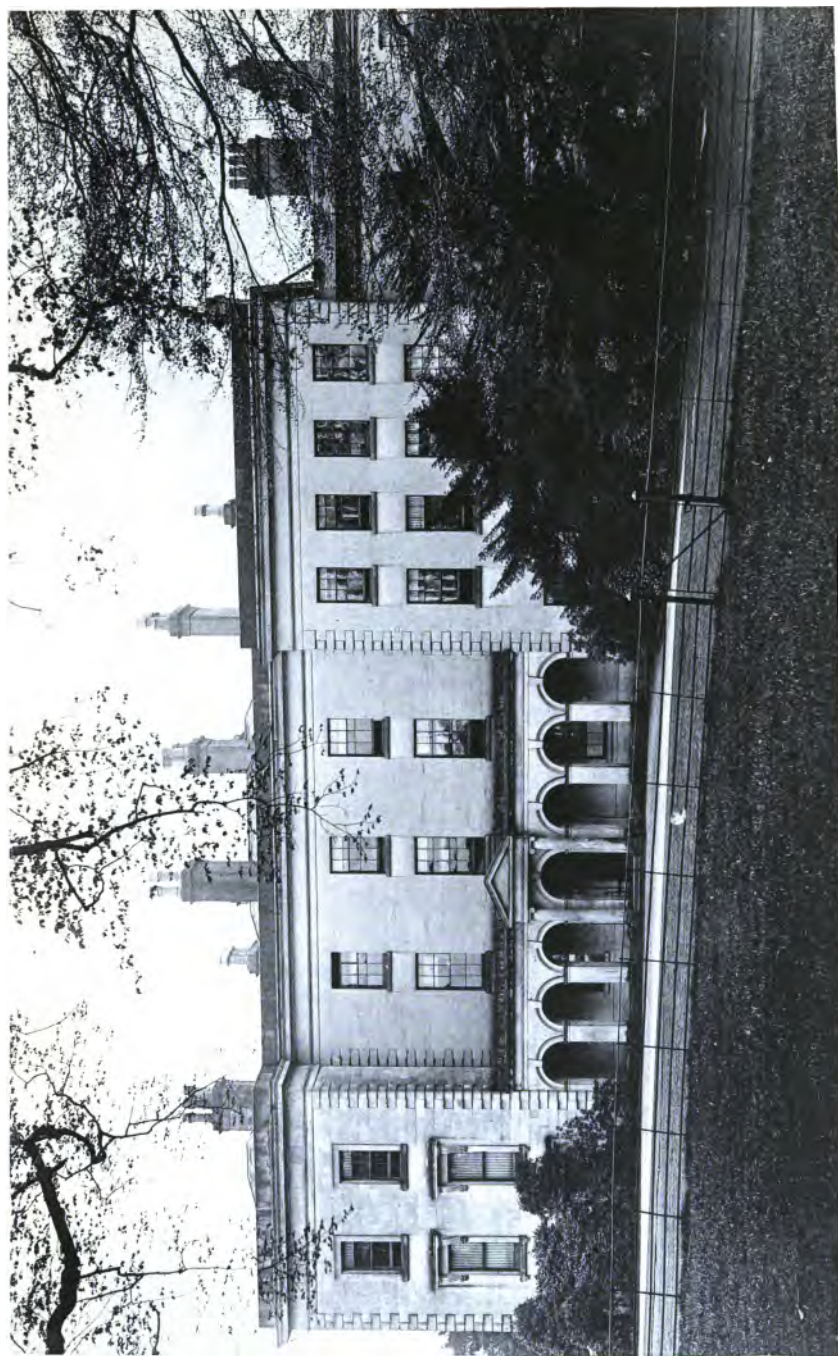
"(19) A Farm in the tenure of Thomas Rogers, at £5 16s. rental."

[The Rogers family is of Horsley extraction, and appears in the Smalley books from 1672 to the death of Samuel the clerk, who was buried 20th September, 1841.]

"(20) *A Farm at Kiddesley*, in the tenure of William Oldknowle, at the rent of £25 14s. per ann."

[This family occur from 1698 to present period.]

In 1793 John Radford, Esq., obtained some of these old Sacheverell lands at Smalley in exchange with Mr. Pole, of Radbourne, for some Radford lands near Radbourne.



STAINSBY HOUSE, SMALLEY (N. VIEW).
The Seat of Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, Esq.

Stainsby

STAINSBY is no modern name. The spot was so designated in 1676, and undoubtedly long before, for two centuries ago the silly practice of applying borrowed and irrelevant names was unknown. The word signifies the "*place of stones*," or the "*stone*." It could not have been named from any quarry, because it has no useful stone within reach, but must have derived its appellation from some old memorial, either *cairn* or *menhir*, once existing here, but destroyed since Danish times. This theory is supported not only by the frequency of such memorials in olden times, but by the fact that pre-historic stone implements of the "neolithic" stone age have been discovered in the neighbourhood during the last century.

In 1676 Stainsby House was occupied, and perhaps owned, by George More, who

was then appointed an original trustee of John Lockoe's charity for Horsley and other places. It afterwards became the property of the Fletchers, who were colliery owners in the neighbourhood. From them it passed to the Barbers, as appears from a mural monument to the Fletchers in Horsley Church. John Barber, living at Stainsby in 1767, was the son of Francis Barber, Esq., of Gresley, by Elizabeth, sister of Robert Fletcher, of Stainsby, who died in 1731, and the daughter of Robert Fletcher, of Kilbourne, who died in 1711.¹

The manor, with much of the estate of Horsley and Horsley Woodhouse, was purchased from the Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield, by an ancestor of the present owner, Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, Esq., about 1770. The old house was greatly enlarged by the late Edward Degge W. Sitwell, Esq., in 1839, when a portico was erected on the north side, and new domestic offices with brewhouse, extensive cellarage, new stables, coachhouses, etc., were constructed. A very spacious and handsome

¹A vane of this period from the old Stainsby House, surmounted by a pick and shovel (*saltire-wise*), is now on a gable of the Post Office buildings at Smalley.



STAINSBY HOUSE, SMALLEY (S. VIEW).
The Seat of Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, Esq.

drawing room was added about 1885 by the present owner.¹

An open Gothic parapet which once adorned the court entrance to the Derby Nunnery (erected by W. Pugin in 1846) on the Nottingham Road, now stretches along the weir wall between the two fishponds, with pretty effect.

The kennels just below are reminiscences of the late Edward Degge Wilmot-Sitwell,

¹ About the year 1839, a lawyer was employed to "look over" the large collection of records and muniments at Stainsby belonging to the Wilmot-Sitwell family, descendants of the ancient lords of Morley and Smalley, with the result that at least "*two large cart loads*" of them, comprising all the earliest (and to *that* gentleman the least legible) documents were committed to the flames. There can be no doubt that many of the old Sacheverell writings (now so scarce) perished in this grievous act of vandalism—a fragment (given to a servant for luggage labels) consisting of a portion of an inventory of goods at Sissinghurst old mansion, in Kent, taken in 1666, fell into my hands many years ago, and has been restored to the family.

A loss of this kind is not so much personal as national, for hereby a portion of the kingdom (however small relatively) is deprived of its earlier archives (and so its history) which can never be replaced. Even old deeds, however useless they may have become as regards *title*, are invaluable records of the past, and illustrate their own locality. It need not be said how much the present family regret their loss, and every enlightened member of the community must fully sympathise with them.

The same "*ill-starred*" lawyer made similar havoc with the older writings of the Richardson-Radford family, of Smalley, some time afterwards (*teste* Art^r. Radford, Esq., who saw the bonfire when a child).

who kept a few braces of good greyhounds here for his favourite pastime of coursing.

Linkwood,

close by Stainsby, was once a farmhouse occupied by the Radfords, a branch of a long-established Horsley family. William, the last of them who resided here, had five stalwart sons, each of whom stood six feet and more, and it was their father's frequent boast that he had "*Ten yards of lads.*" They were born at Linkwood between 1757 and 1772. John, the eldest, was a clever surveyor and engraver. Buried at West Hallam in 1816. Some of his descendants are living at Billesdon, Leicesters. Patience, their sister, died at Nuneaton in 1850, but her grave and monument may be seen at the east end of Horsley Church.

The name "Linkwood" is suggestive, and evidently hails from the time when torches or *links* were used for out-of-door illumination. It was probably so-called either because it provided the material for making them, or because they were needed to thread its shady recesses after nightfall.

Oliver Fletcher, a gardener at Stainsby, said to have been a centenarian, died here

about 1840. From their frequent use of the name "Oliver," his stock would almost seem to have been derived from the family of the Fletchers, of Makeney in Duffield (*temp. Queen Elizabeth*), by whom it had been in use for several generations before that time. (*Duffield Court Rolls*.) From 1788 to 1792 the name "Oliver Fletcher" appears on the list of those receiving "Collier's Pay," once employed, perhaps, at the Woodhouse Lane pits. "Old Oliver" was a member of the Smalley church choir.

“Morley Manor”

THIS mansion, recently erected in the parish by Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman, is built in the Tudor style after designs by Thomas Bodley, Esq., one of the most distinguished architects of our time. It stands on the old Sacheverell estate on the borders of Morley, and may justly be considered a worthy representative of the ancient home of the Sacheverells of that place, taken down about 1750.

There is no modern structure in the county which may compete with this in characteristic beauty; it is an admirable example of its style, and in it the architect may almost be said to have surpassed himself. The building is constructed of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, and the general tone is soft and harmonious, such as the lapse of time usually imparts.

Most of the lower windows—each of several mullions—are decorated with armorial



MORLEY MANOR, SMALLEY.
The Seat of Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman.



escutcheons of the family, some shewing many quarterings. Each shield is enclosed within a leafy spiral wreath finely executed in painted glass by Messrs. Burlison and Grills, of London. The principal rooms are enriched with costly oak panelling, and adorned with family portraits of the Sacheverells, Batemans, etc. Over the principal entrance is a large stone panel of the Bateman arms enshrined in rich foliated mantling.

The approach to the house by the entrance lodge, through its lofty wrought-iron gates, is all that could be desired, and the view from the terrace stretching out into the far distance in woody undulations, greatly enhances the charm of the position.

We are much indebted to Mrs. Sacheverell Bateman for the picturesque view of the "Manor" and the portrait of Jacinth Sacheverell. The name HYACINTH SACHEVERELL, with the date 1638, may be traced on the canvas near the left shoulder, but the lines are too faint to respond to the camera. Lower down, too, on the same side, in small Roman capitals, is the plaintive Latin inscription, given with a metrical translation under the account of the Almshouses.

Diary of Mr. Joseph Moss

MR. JOSEPH MOSS, formerly a framework knitter of Woodhouse Lane, for several years kept a Diary of the principal events and incidents in the locality: a most commendable undertaking. It is much to be regretted that so few attempt anything of the kind, so useful, and always interesting. Besides the registration of marriages and funerals, we have notices of storms, removals, accidents, sales, robberies, police captures, festivities, re-openings of churches, and many other matters. His record begins in 1855, and ends in 1881.

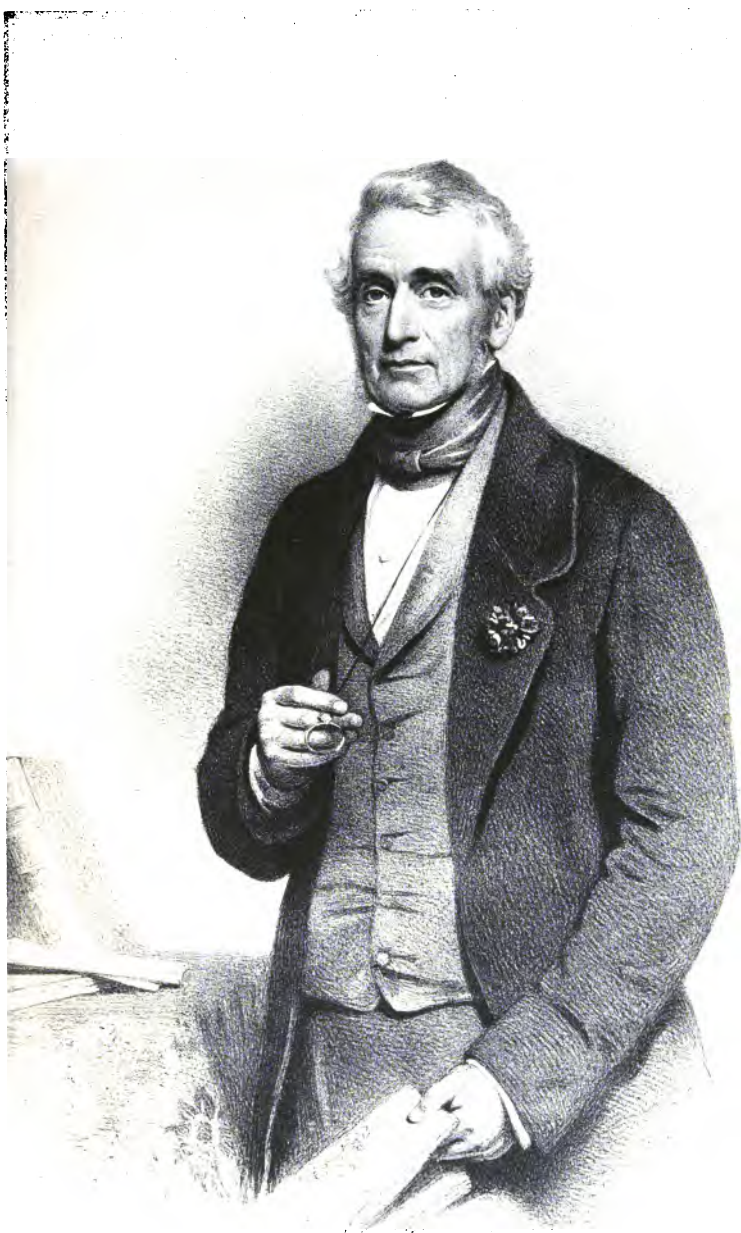
Mr. Moss was a violinist of some ability, and was in great demand at all rural festivities. He was a good singer, and sang (*inter alia*) "The Beggar's Ramble" *with his own local variations*, in good style, and

usually with much *eclat*. The following are a few *extracts* from his Diary:—

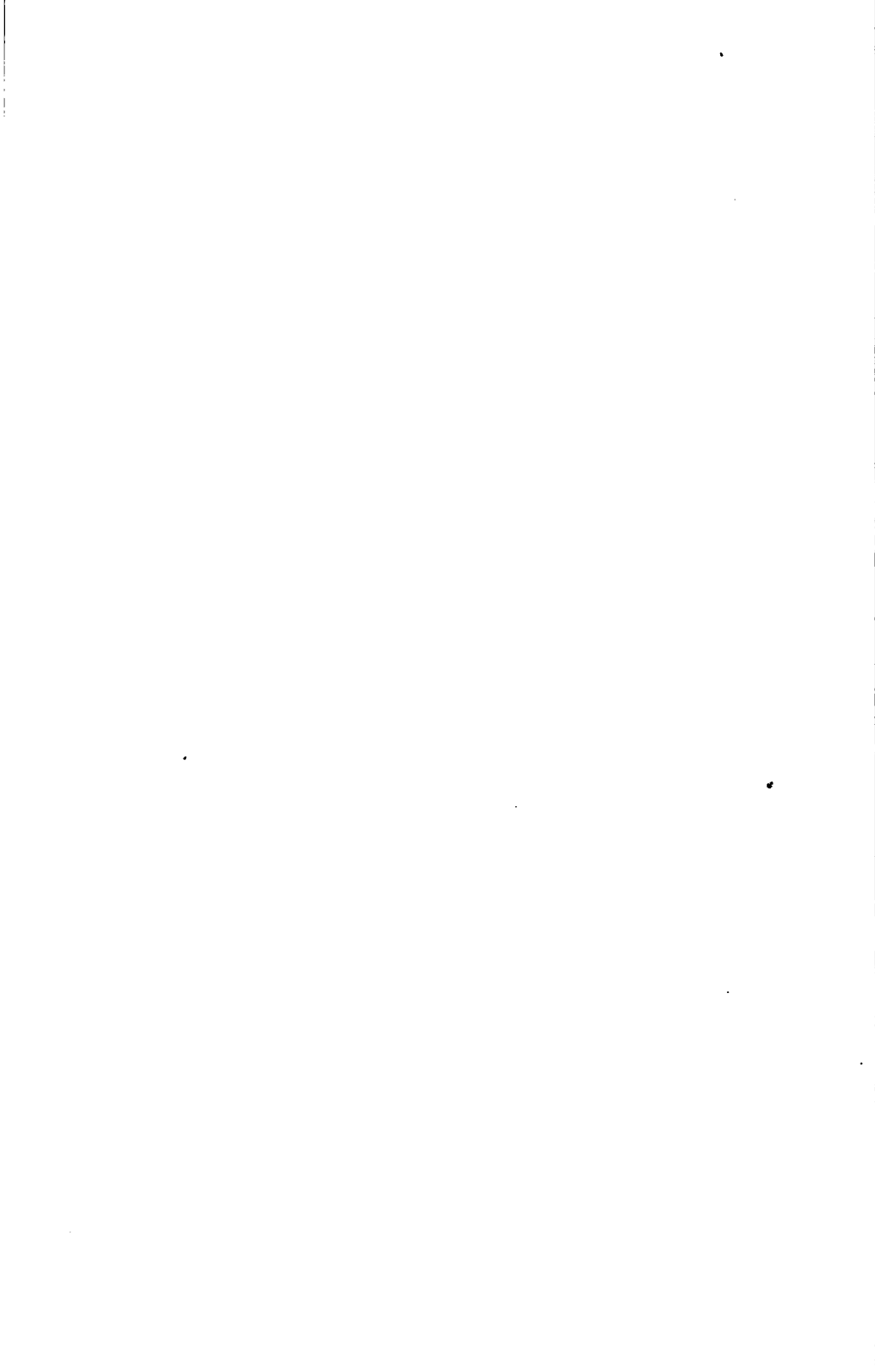
- “ 1856. Oct. 21. Subscription portrait presented to John Radford, Esq., of Smalley Hall. Chair taken by J. W. Evans, Esq.”
- “ 1857. Apr. 2. Smalley Church broken into and plundered of the Prayer Book and vestments. Thief apprehended at Nottingham pledging the articles at a pawnbroker's. One year's imprisonment with hard labour.”
- “ — March 29. Stephen Foulks, farmer and cattle dealer, of Bell Lane, Smalley, died, aged 60 years. Sale Oct. 21.”
- “ 1858. Feb. 28. Ed. Degge Sitwell's 80th birthday. Ball to domestics and friends at Stainsby.”
- “ — July. Restoration of Horsley Church. New weathercock placed on spire by Charles, son of Mr. Anthony Kerry, the builder, on the 31st. A few days later, the south arches of the nave fell down, bringing with it the roofs of nave and south aisle. The pillar next the tower had been undermined by the making of a grave, and as soon as the gravestone over it was moved the column began to settle: a loud shout was made, and the workmen had only just time to scamper out of the building before the roof and top windows and all came down.”
- “ 1859. Mar. 28. The Glebe at Smalley let out in allotments to the industrious cottagers of Smalley.”
- “ — August 30. The harvest in this part of the country is over, and was never known better.”

- " 1860. Feb. 19. The well-known old yew tree near the Rose and Crown, Smalley, fell a victim to the fury of the storm which swept over the country."¹
- " 1860. July 21. Edward Degge Sitwell, Esq., of Stainsby House, died in London, aged 82 years. Buried at Morley. Carried to the grave by his servants, viz.: William Holbrook, bailiff; Will Bates, gamekeeper; Robert Fletcher, gardener; Joseph Brentnall, servant; Will. Carrington, gardener; and John Woollands."
- " — Sep. 11. Re-opening of Horsley Church. Collection £133 6s. A collation served in the Schoolroom afterwards—something after the fashion of electioneering:—the wealthy and proud were filled with good things, but the humble and poor were sent empty away."
- " — Dec. 20. Thom. Bateman, Esq., celebrated the christening of his son and heir (Sachev^{ll}) by giving a dinner, tea, and ball, at the Rose and Crown, Smalley. The musicians were George Burgoyne and Joseph Moss, author of this diary."
- " 1862. Sep. 1. Lord and Lady Palmerston drove through Smalley in a carriage and four on their way to Eastwood."
- " 1863. Sep. 30. Smalley Church re-opened after the construction of the new aisles."
- " 1866. John Radford, of Smalley, Esq., died, aged 88 years."

¹ It stood on a bank exactly opposite the fifth milestone from Derby. The trunk was very massive, and the branches nearly all dead, about half the roots having been removed with the bank at a lowering of the road, probably in 1833.—C. K.



JOHN RADFORD, ESQ., J.P.,
Late of Smalley Hall.



- " 1867. Sep. 3. The foundation-stone at the re-building of Heanor Church was laid by the venerable John Ray, Esq., of Heanor Hall."
- " — Sep. 5. Died suddenly at Kilbourn, Henry Hunter, Esq^r, aged 59 years."
- " 1872. April 21. Mr. Robert Boden, surgeon, of Smalley, died aged 74."
- " 1874. Feb. 13. Rev^d Hervey Wilmot Sitwell died at Stainsby House, aged 80 years."
- " 1875. Jan. 24. Mrs. Harriet Jervis, of Quarndon, only dau. of Rob^t W. Sitwell, Esq., of Morley, died."
- " — Mar. 17. Joseph Caley died at Loscoe aged 93 years. Had buried 6 wives. Supported his house by coal higgling. £300 said to have been found about his bed after death. Etc., etc."

Pretender of 1745=6

Woolley of Smalley.

THE late Mr. Robert Milnes, Solicitor, formerly of Oxford Street, London, related an interesting anecdote regarding the origin of the Woolleys of Collingham, who seem nowadays to be much better off in the world than the Smalley Woolleys ever were. The story goes that at the time of the visit of the second Pretender to Derby in 1746, one Woolley of Smalley, a carrier of coals to Derby, was, on his return impressed with his horse and cart into the service of a band of retreating Scotchmen, and made to convey some heavy packages at their bidding. The party were surprised on the road and pursued by some English troopers, leaving Woolley with his concealed burden. Having convinced himself that he was in actual possession of some of the Pretender's treasure, he thought it prudent to decamp

also, and went and settled at Collingham; at least so said the aged people of that place. The incident must have occurred somewhere on the way between Derby and Smalley, for a band of these invaders, on their retreat, cleared Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson's stables at Smalley Hall, leaving their exhausted shaggy ponies in exchange.

The Woolley family have been at Smalley a long time. The following is the earliest notice of them yet found:—

"Jan. 7. 1619. I buryed old John Wolley of Smalley, and receyved my mortuary the same day of Arthur his sonne." *William Bennett, Rector.—Morley Register.*



NOTE.—The late Mr. Robert Boden, surgeon, of Smalley, had an old Claymore, found many years ago on Drumhill, Breadsall Moor, lost or left by the Scottish fugitives. Another magnificent example left by the Pretender's Army and long treasured in Derby, belongs to the writer. The blade bears the name of the famous ANDREA FERARA on both sides; whilst the guard is of finely-wrought iron with grotesques, with two heads in Tudor helmets, etc. Another, left at Wingfield Manor, and bearing the same name, is still in existence.

Assize Rolls

ON the Assize Roll for Derbyshire of 9 Edward I. (anno 1281, Roll 152, Record Office), is the following:—

Thomas the brother of Simon de Leyton—Shropshire—slew Robert the son of Robert of Smalley with a certain hurdle (“*cleta*”), in a place called Blackwellstock. Thomas who is a man of evil repute, fled. He is a *stranger* and is now an outlaw. His chattels, for which the sheriff is responsible, are worth one shilling. He was of the Frank Pledge of Smalley; but the villagers cannot produce him; therefore they are in mercy. The person who first found the dead man is of good report, therefore he is acquitted No Englishry. Judgment—“*Murder on the Wapentake.*” —*Translation.*

In June, 1317, William de Grendon, plaintiff, became possessed of one messuage with nine acres of ploughland and one of meadow in Smalley, formerly the property of Richard de Eyton and Matilda his wife, for which he (Grendon) gave ten marks of silver. (The Grendons, in the previous

century, were great benefactors to Dale Abbey.)

From the **Muster Roll** of the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, made in 1587, pending the great Spanish Invasion, it appears that the townships of Morley and Smalley provided two men to represent them, viz., Richard Hassard, who was armed with a "calliver," or musket, and Richard Briggs, an archer. Both these family names occur in the early registers of Morley and Smalley.

About the year 1839 A PREHISTORIC STONE HAMMER, with both flat and cutting ends, was ploughed up in the "Bottoms" (the field above the Mill Dam on the old "Green Farm").¹ It was caught by the plough colter in the eye, and so broken. The pieces were laid on the bank under an oak on the old Common Fence embankment, close by, and

¹ The name "Smalley Green Farm" has been very recently applied by a former *tenant* to a farm up Swinehill Lane, to which it is not at all applicable, for the old Smalley Green farm is still intact, and the "*Swinehill*" farm is quite outside the old "Green" boundary, which only extended to the brook at the bottom of Smalley Hill. The latter farm is composed of a re-adjustment of fields *all once "common" lands*, and is part of another estate. This misnomer has unfortunately been perpetuated on the Ordnance Map. More appropriately it ought to have been named the "Swinehill" farm, as comprising that charming elevation, in accordance with all ancient precedent in nomenclature.

were not recovered until 1862, when, unfortunately, a small piece was missing from the eye. The two principal parts are now in the author's possession. Another very fine one dug up in Horsley Park by the late Mr. Samuel Else in 1835, was presented by him to the author in 1850. With it were some flint celts, long since lost.

Morley Races

ABOUT the commencement of the last century, when asses were much used for pack-saddle purposes, a yearly show of these animals was held during the wakes week at Morley Smithy, when many of them changed hands, and races were instituted to exhibit their quality. The competition was open to the neighbourhood, and great was the rural excitement. Mine host of the "Three Horse Shoes" provided a cup for the winner, and Mr. Paul Fisher, of Brackley Gate, was steward and master of the course. Paul was a great man on these occasions. Attired in "Cock-and-Pinch" hat, long waistcoat, knee boots and short-breasted coat, riding-whip in hand, his presence was felt everywhere. It was "Mr. Fisher" from every quarter, though plain "Paul" on all other occasions. He was a great wag, full of humour, a genial companion, and half the

life of the country side. Handbills of the races were printed, headed with an appropriate woodcut of grand stand, winning post, scales for weighing the jockeys, etc. One of these, printed by Wilkins in 1817, is now in the possession of Sir Henry H. Bemrose.

Paul's donkey was named "*Ling-Cropper*," from its pasturage on the *moor*. *Tailor Wheatcroft's* steed was "*Prick-stitch*," by "*Cabbage*," and so on of the rest. On one of these occasions a Smalley youth was seen struggling with his ass in a deep dyke by the roadside, into which the animal had conveyed his rider instead of securing the honours of the race, and, despite all urging and coaxing, the creature would not move. "Hallo, my lad," said the squire, who happened to be passing at the time, "When do the races begin?" "*We are running now, sir*," was the jockey's response.

It was great sport on these occasions for the Morley youths to thwart or impede any outside competitors; a favourite trick being to push both steed and rider into some dyke or pond; and, no doubt, the Smalley candidate had been favoured with their attentions.

Place Names

THERE is much in old place names, often much local history, *e.g.*:—

“Breadsall”—*Braida's-Hall*. (*Domesday*—
“Braideshale.”)

“Cotmanhay”—The *Hay*, Hag, or enclosure of the “*cot-men*,” or cottars of Domesday.

“Kirk Hallam”—The *Hall-home*, with the *Kirk*; distinguishing it from West Hallam, where the church is of more recent foundation, though as early as 1260 at least.

“Denby”—The *place* or home of the *Dane*; and if Bottle Brook should be a corruption of S. Botolph's Brook, as some have thought, we have in it an interesting corroboration.

"Locko" signifies a hospital for lazars. There was a religious foundation for the relief of lepers at this place.

What a sad thing it would be to substitute other names for these. There is a sacred halo round an ancient name, which should preserve it from change or oblivion. Let me give a sad instance of perversion: "Bag Lane," in Derby, has been lately changed into East Street. But why? What have the Bagge family—who once had a house here—done amiss that their ancient connection with the town should be erased? If my memory serves me, I think they were allied to some of our ancient families not far off. In this way the ignorant transgress in their pastures new.¹

Probably "Walker Lane" will, after its improvements, soon be assigned a new name. There is no reason whatever for it. Now light, publicity, and fresh air can sweep down it, its unsavoury character will soon pass away. A "walker" was a fuller who cleaned or whitened new woollen cloth by *walking* or

¹ In a Corporation deed of 1647 we have: "A messuage in S. Peter's parish in a place or lane called Castle Gate, otherwise Bag Lane."—(*Sir Henry H. Bemrose*). Is it too late to change East Street into "*Castle Gate*"?

trampling upon it with his bare feet in the fulling process. Nearly opposite "Walker Lane" we have "Full Street," *i.e.*, *Fuller's Street* or *Fulling Street*, close by the *water side*, where the "*walkers*" were employed. Fullers' earth, much used by them, is still familiar.

Easter, 1905.



Fínis



**Deo solum sit
laus et gratias**





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